





## NO A CANDIDATE.

**Mr. John T. Boileau Does Not Want to Be Chief of Police.**

**FIVE CONDUCTORS ARE DROPPED**  
No Satisfactory Explanation Was Given, and They Want to Know What It Was For—One Has a Life Contract.

Macon, Ga., December 11.—(Special.)—It has been generally reported here for some time that Hon. John T. Boileau would be a candidate for chief of police of Macon at the election by the police commissioners which occurs in a few days. Public opinion is that he can easily be elected if he desires the place, and it must be highly gratifying to that gentleman to know that his supposed candidacy has met with great favor on the part of the people of Macon. The Constitution is authorized to state, however, that Mr. Boileau is not a candidate for chief of police and does not intend to be. He has been urged to stand for the place, but declines to do so. He has never authorized any one to announce him as a candidate, and positively states that he will not be. The contest for the office promises to be interesting. Among the names mentioned as candidates are the present incumbent, O. T. Kean, who wishes to succeed himself; T. L. Massengale, of T. M. Butler, Henry O'Pry and perhaps others. The salary of the office is \$1,500 per annum, and \$400 to \$500 perquisites.

**Old Conductors Dropped.**  
Macon has a railroad sensation of its own today, and a party lively one it is. This morning five of the oldest and best known passenger conductors on the Central system were discharged without a word of explanation.

It is believed that other old employees of the road in different capacities may follow, and it is not at all certain that serious trouble, probably a general strike, will be the result unless some satisfactory explanation is forthcoming from the railroad authorities.

The conductors who were fired were Captain W. F. Geeslin, of the Southwestern division, one of the oldest and most popular conductors in service in Georgia.

Conductor John Reeves, who has had a long experience in the Central's service. F. P. Martin, who was recently promoted to freight conductorship to a passenger train.

Conductor Bill Guerry, who has handled the travel on the road for many years and has a large following of passengers.

What the wholesale discharge means no one knows except the railroad officials. The discharged men were simply asked to step down and out, and when they asked for an explanation they were told that they were being discharged for no reason and that they were being discharged for no reason.

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## CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

Continued From Second Column First Page.

mit some remarks on the subject tomorrow, the senate bill was allowed to remain on the calendar and the house bill was referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

The senate then, on motion of Mr. Gorman, proceeded to the consideration of executive business and, at 2:40 o'clock, adjourned until tomorrow.

## A BRIEF HOUSE SESSION

**During Which District Matters Were Considered.**

Washington, December 11.—The session of the house was brief and uneventful today. Several bills of minor importance were passed during the morning hour, and an agreement was reached by which tomorrow and Wednesday will be devoted to the consideration of the bill for the admission of the territory of Utah. The bill to review the claims arising out of captured and abandoned property, introduced by the republican opposition of the republicans, and notice was served on the democratic side by Mr. Reed that this bill could only be considered under a special order from the committee on rules. The remainder of the session, after the expiration of the morning hour, was devoted to District of Columbia matters.

Mr. Bostner, of Louisiana, secured the passage of a bill granting authority to the New Orleans and Natchez railroad to construct two bridges across the Bouquoy river in Louisiana.

The meeting hour having arrived, Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, was about to call up the bill for the admission of Utah, when Mr. Dingfield, of Nebraska, introduced a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the act for the consideration of claims arising under the captures and abandoned property act for the purpose, if possible, of effecting an agreement as to its consideration.

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## A RACE FOR LIFE.

**W. H. Parks and Mrs. R. W. North Killed by a Freight Train.**

**THE HORSE RAN DOWN THE TRACK**

**Behind It Came the Thundering Train, Which Crashed Into the Team, and Killed Both Occupants.**

Newman, Ga., December 11.—(Special.)—Between 2 and 4 o'clock this afternoon Mr. W. H. Parks and Mrs. R. W. North, in attempting to cross the Chattahoochee and Griffin railroad were struck by a freight train and instantly killed. The accident occurred at McDonald's crossing, about one mile west of Sharpsburg. Mrs. North resided at Sharpsburg and was returning with Mr. Parks in a buggy to his country home about two miles distant. The approach to the railroad crossing is through a deep cut, and they had driven into the cut before the noise of the approaching train was heard. Mr. Parks was driving a spirited horse, and it is supposed that he tried to get across ahead of the train.

When the horse reached the crossing, however, the train was only a few feet off. The animal became frightened at sight of the train and instead of going across, wheeled suddenly and started down the track in front of the locomotive. The train was running at full speed and in less than half a minute overtook the vehicle and completely demolished it. Mr. Parks and Mrs. North were also struck by the locomotive and instantly killed. Mr. Parks was one of Georgia's wealthiest and most prominent citizens and a brother of T. B. Parks, of Atlanta. Mrs. North was the widow of the late Dr. R. W. North, of Sharpsburg.

**GUERRARD AND DILLON SCRAP.**

**Colonel Dick Was Gave But Captain Jack Out Cried Him.**

Savannah, Ga., December 11.—(Special.)—The long-fought local political contest came to a head tonight in an encounter between Hon. R. D. Guerrard and Captain John R. Dillon, who, throughout the night, has been called the leader of the opposition, has been called the leader of the opposition.

Mr. McKee, of Arkansas, called up a bill instructing the secretary of the interior to reserve from sales out of the abandoned Port Cummings military reservation in New Mexico, as much land as is necessary to ensure perpetual grazing for the use of the public and the Rio Grande, Mexico Pacific railroad. Without objection it was passed.

Mr. Reed refused to allow the agreement to be made and the bill was withdrawn.

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## WARM IN MARIETTA.

On Election Eve the Streets Have a Christmas Appearance.

IT WILL BE EXCITING THERE TODAY

Refreshments Will Be Served and Money Spent—The Most Interesting Contest in the Town's History.

Marietta, Ga., December 11.—(Special.)—The mayor's election tomorrow will be one of the hottest contests that this section of the state has ever known. It is determined to win regardless of the cost. The contest will be memorable in the city's history. For fully a week the city has had a holiday appearance that has grown more hilarious each day until now it is veritable Christmas on the streets and square. The air echoes and re-echoes with the wild whoops of those who are half drunk and otherwise enthused over the election while bands march around and collect the crowds. Such a thing as law and order seems out of the question. There will hardly be any arrests from this time until the election is over, unless some very brave crime is committed. Both sides have their halls. A lot of cayenne pepper is said to have been scattered over the floor of one of the halls in order to put the voters through a course of sneezing, which it was hoped would be so universal and intense as to cause the hall to be vacated. Fortunately this was discovered before it had a chance to test its sneezing properties.

Funds are said to be here in plentiful abundance to defray the election expenses—and those who are influenced by the persuading touch of money will be made to realize their importance and worth as they have never done before. The candidates for mayor are working like beavers. The tickets for councilmen have been selected by the respective sides, but are kept secret until tomorrow, as efforts would be made to induce them to come down if their candidacy was known.

The managers of the election have at last been selected after a prolonged debate. The are Campbell Walker, Jr., A. M. Dobbs and B. A. Legg.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

## The Game Law.

Macon, Ga., December 7, 1893.—Editor Constitution: The game law as it has passed the house of representatives (see your report this morning) will certainly work very great injustice to that portion of the state north of a line crossing it in the latitude of Macon. It inhibits all shooting during the month of October. While in lower Georgia it is too warm, perhaps, to shoot in October, and while there the second crop of birds are too small for sport in that month, yet in all middle and north Georgia they are fully grown by the first of October, and since the air is sufficiently bracing, a day's hunt is both enjoyable and beneficial. Indeed, this is true by September 20th in the Piedmont and in the latitude of Atlanta and Athens, and especially in that lovely, picturesque country which lies along the base of the Ridge. Why then should the people of middle Georgia be deprived of the shooting during the month of October? As stated in a recent number of that interesting publication, "The Southern Sportsman," it is the best time of the year for field sports. Many gentlemen from south, and the lower portion of middle Georgia, are flocking to the north Georgia counties for the health and enjoyment of October shooting gives to them. Others, in that month, make a plan to visit the mountain counties with dogs and guns. There the sportsman, in company with some friend of the village, perhaps a planter, may find a deerly valued for his generous nature and many qualities, will traverse the long winding ridges, and the sparkling waters of the mountain streams bring down rich alluvium to the valleys. The food of the mountain is said to be the best in the South. Thrilling memories of happy October days in that enchanting country tempt me to borrow the melodious verse of Thomson to describe:

How in his mid career the setter struck, Swift by the talons, with open jaws, Outstretched and finely sensible, draws full, Fearful and cautious on the latent prey: As in the sun the circling coveys bat, Their varied plumes and watchful every way.

Through the rough stubble turn the secret eye. No on the surges of the boundless air, Though borne triumphant, are they safe; Glanced just and sudden from the fowler's eye. O'erleaps their sounding pinions; and again, Immediate, brings them from the towering wing Dead to the ground.

After this extract from "The Seasons," it seems very prosaic to say, but it is certainly true that the game law, as it is, is a bill to deprive many and large mercantile houses dealing in guns, ammunition and the paraphernalia of the sportsman, of a month of lucrative business and may seriously affect the profits of the year. It is true that the bill, to the shooting season the month of March, but no one will care to lay in a supply of sporting supplies so late in the season. Furthermore, the experience of March shooting is that the weather is disagreeable, the birds are wild, much of the stubble land is plowed or burned and the flavor of quail itself is by no means so agreeable as in the month of October. Besides, many birds are mated before the 1st of April.

In conclusion, I will add that it is especially true of this law that to be effective it must have the support of the people. The gentlemen from the north Georgia counties, who advocated this restriction come from the land of large plantations, where the sword of the owner is a law, and the owners understand how respectfully the owners of small farms and tenants of middle and upper Georgia will respect the law. It is a law to them the privilege of shooting or trapping game on their own lands. That an effective game law is desired, I fully admit. I think, for instance, that in permitting the shooting of birds, it is a law to the people who are creating a void in the charm of our southern life which can never be supplied. So with the birds, which are either valuable, useful or beautiful. But a game law of any kind needs all the help and all the help that can be given. It is a law which can possibly be obtained. It is prudent then to alienate that large body of sportsmen who will respect the law, and to deprive of October shooting? They will no doubt obey the law, sportsmen are usually gentlemen who respect the law, and in every state, but something more than this is needed to make this bill effective. I mean their active support and maintenance. I do not believe it will be given to this bill. There will be no one to support it, and it will be a failure. Very few of the hunters who respect the law, it may be said that as one-half of the law will go to the people, that the other half will be prosecuted. That is true. There will be many prosecutions, many of them unwarranted and many of them unjust. The writer has had long experience with the enforcement of the game law in his own county, but there will be no convictions. A committee of prominent citizens, chosen by the legislature, will be requested to go on the stage and judge for themselves whether or not muscular power is used by him. All Europe was mystified, some pronounced it magnetism, others thought it was electricity, while some declared it was a new kind of magnetism. It was the fact that it carried a different atmosphere from any other of the light comedies of recent years and the usual conventionalities are noticeably absent.

"The Masked Ball." Frohman's Company Will Be Seen in the Merry Comedy.

All New York went wild over Elson and Carr's very funny comedy, "The Masked Ball," which was presented for months at the New York theaters. This jolly farce is billed to appear at the Grand Friday and Saturday.

It will be his first presentation in Atlanta and, of course, it will be more than ordinary importance in theatrical circles. It is one of the best of Frohman's plays, and it is so refined in tone that it approaches a legitimate comedy, in fact it carries a different atmosphere from any other of the light comedies of recent years and the usual conventionalities are noticeably absent.

## BOYS WILL BE BOYS.

University Students Get Enthusiastic and Are Tackled by a Policeman.

THEY PUNT HIS PRISONERS

Mayor Tack Touches the Young Men for Sundry Fines, but Some of Them Appeal from His Decision.

Athens, Ga., December 11.—(Special.)—The treasury of the city of Athens was augmented by some very heavy fines assessed Monday at the mayor's court, and the students of the State University were the losers. The news of the great football victory of the university boys over Furman college, the champions of South Carolina, in Augusta Saturday was received with the greatest joy by the students here, and in order to celebrate the event they determined to hold a big bonfire on the campus that night.

All went well until about 11 o'clock, when the college yells and cries were so vehement as to make the chief of police call a halt to the celebration.

He ordered the students off the streets and told them to get back on the campus or he would have a few of them in the calaboose. The students objected and Chief Davis ordered the students men to arrest Holcombe Bacon, of Atlanta. Bacon called Walter A. Harris, the son of Hon. Nat. Harris, of Macon, to come across the street to where he was arrested. Harris came up and asked what was the matter, and on being told, he said: "This is a nice case to arrest a man on." Chief Davis told him to shut up or he would nab him, too. Davis swore in the mayor's court this morning that Harris then said:

"Boys, let's take Bacon away." Harris denies having said it. Anyway the chief had Harris arrested, and as the police were carrying the two young men to police headquarters one of the students ran to Holcombe Bacon so hard that he was knocked about twenty feet, and the police losing his hold, Bacon escaped. It is said that the same program was carried out in Harris's case, but that another policeman grabbed him before he could get away.

While Harris was being taken to police headquarters the electric light near the college gate was broken by a student, and Chief Davis alleges that some student struck him in the back with a rock.

Bacon and Harris were summoned for trial for disorderly conduct this morning.

Harris was tried, and on account of sickness, Grange was the first witness sworn. His testimony led the mayor to docket a case against him for disorderly conduct. It is not true that the good people of this community are rejoicing over the trouble of Mr. Tack. Not one of us would uphold him in any unlawful act, but we do feel that it is our duty to uphold and defend him from such slanderous reports as the above.

Of course, the good people of this community are always rejoicing at the breaking up of any lawless bands of illicit stillers, moonshiners, conspirators, or any other kind of law violators. But to say that the good people of this community are rejoicing over such an unjust and arbitrary act as the arrest of Harris and Bacon is a mistake. It is a mistake to say that the good people of this community are rejoicing over such an unjust and arbitrary act as the arrest of Harris and Bacon is a mistake. It is a mistake to say that the good people of this community are rejoicing over such an unjust and arbitrary act as the arrest of Harris and Bacon is a mistake.

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## HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Two men of good address to canvass \$5 a day. Call between 11 and 2 and 7 and 8. 110 Walton street.

TRAVELING SALESMEN WANTED, who are permanently on the road and selling goods successfully, especially to the drug trade, also grocery and general store trade, to sell side line in great demand. Profits large and remitted monthly. Unless already traveling do not make application. Samples small. Lyon Chemical Co., Cleveland, O. dec 10-Jan 10

WANTED—As per day at home selling Lightning Plaster and plating jewelry, watches, tableware, etc. Every house has goods needing plating. No experience, no capital, no talking. Some agents are making \$25 a day. Permanent position. Address 14 K. Deino & Co., Columbus, O. Good pay selling pants to order \$3, suits \$15. Hunter Tailoring Company, Cincinnati, O. dec 10-Jan 10

WANTED—Salesmen for the new patent Curtain Pole Lifter. The greatest and most useful invention of the age. No step-ladder needed. Will lift poles on curtains with curtains to and from brackets. A child can operate it. Sells at every home. Retail price \$25.00. Wholesale price \$10.00. You can make a fortune by securing the agency for this useful and taking article. Territory all unoccupied. Particulars free. Address Curtain Pole Lifter Manufacturing Co., Racine, Wis. boxes 104 sun times thur

AGENTS—Salary or commission. The greatest invention of the age. The new patent chemical ink erasing pencil. Sells on sight. Works like magic. Agents are making from \$25 to \$125 per week. For further particulars write the Monroe Eraser Mfg Co., N. B. LaCrosse, Wis. sep 10-dly e o d

WANTED—Salesmen. Men to sell line of cigars; \$100 per month and expenses paid. Address with stamp, Samatra Cigar Company, Chicago, Ill. dec 10-Jan 10

MEN TO SELL BAKING POWDER—Steady employment, experience unnecessary. \$25 salary or commission. L. E. Chemical Works, 310 Van Buren, Chicago, Ill. aug 13-Jan 10

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male. WANTED—Honorable position in store, office or for outdoor work. Address "D," care Constitution office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female. WANTED—By a young lady of experience a position as music teacher in a school or college. Also teaching Latin and French. References exchanged. Address Mrs. A. M. McCall, 40 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. dec 10-Jan 10

MONEY TO LOAN. WE ARE prepared to negotiate loans of any amount on central business property. Loans are known by us to be a surety for choice residence loans. Apply in person. Weyman & Connors, 411 Equitable Building, N. B. LaCrosse, Wis. dec 10-Jan 10

MONEY TO LEND—At 6 per cent, in amounts of \$5,000, \$10,000 or \$20,000, on improved real estate. Address Capitalist, 1200 Peachtree street, N. B. LaCrosse, Wis. dec 10-Jan 10

MONEY—We buy good short-term notes and loan money on desirable collaterals without delay. Moody & Brewster, 413 Equitable Building, N. B. LaCrosse, Wis. dec 10-Jan 10

WE BUY notes, loan money on good collateral and negotiate loans at No. 42 South Pryor street. oct 11 to Jan 10

LOANS made at 6, 7 and 8 percent, 1 to 5 years. R. H. Jones, 48 Marietta street, N. B. LaCrosse, Wis. nov 3-Jan 10

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate real estate loans at low rates. Room 32 Gould Building. dec 10-Jan 10

FINANCIAL. \$10,000—Elbert County, Georgia, Courthouse and Jail Bonds for sale. Will receive open bids for said bonds or any kind of security, until January 1st, 1894. Whenever a satisfactory offer is made we will sell. The bonds bear 6 per cent interest, payable annually on January 1st. On January 1st, 1894, the bonds will be sold at 100 per cent. The \$10,000 bonds are five in number, one maturing January 1st, 1894, one maturing January 1st, 1895, one maturing January 1st, 1896, one maturing January 1st, 1897, and one maturing January 1st, 1898. The \$2,000 bonds are five in number, one maturing January 1st, 1894, one maturing January 1st, 1895, one maturing January 1st, 1896, one maturing January 1st, 1897, and one maturing January 1st, 1898. All of said bonds to be paid on January 1st, 1894. This issue is not yet sold on the county. E. B. Tate, Chairman, Commissioners Roads and Revenue, Elbert County, Ga. dec 10-Jan 10

WANTED—Miscellaneous. CASH PAID for life insurance policies in old line companies. A. K. Brocklesby, Hartford, Conn. nov 17-Jan 10

A GOOD tenant wanted for my new, beautiful Elwood home. Rent very low. J. M. White. dec 10-Jan 10

BUSINESS CHANCES. THE HARTWELL SUN is offered for sale, cash or easy terms; largest circulation in northeast Georgia. The county paper, established for 17 years. See me at the Kimball house Monday and Tuesday, or address at Hartwell, Ga. W. H. Williams. dec 10-Jan 10

MANY HUNDREDS of railroad men all over the country are putting part of their monthly earnings with the National Railway Building and Loan Association, and are the better for it. See me at the Kimball house Monday and Tuesday, or address at Hartwell, Ga. W. H. Williams. dec 10-Jan 10

WOULD LET TO RIGHT PARTIES—New Schubert bar and billiard hall, the best being the finest and as lucrative as any in the city. Parties to take stock on hand. Billiard hall has four pool and two billiard tables in first-class order. Billiard hall James O'Connor, proprietor, Kimball house, Jan. 1st. dec 10-Jan 10

WANTED—Agents. WANTED—Two good active city agents; steady employment. Call at room 35 old Gould Building. dec 10-Jan 10

AGENTS WANTED—Local and general, for a quick selling patented novelty, 160 to 120 per cent profit. Good collectors can make from \$100 to \$500 a month. Territory free. Write for particulars. The Ohio Novelty Company, D. 2, Cincinnati, O. oct 21-Jan 10

PERSONAL. FEATHERS CLEANED, curled and dyed; also kid gloves cleaned, at Phillips's, 692 Broadway, N. Y. City. dec 10-Jan 10

MARRIED LADIES for absolute safety and security, see me at the New Insurance Co. Send 10 cents. Ladies' Novelty Company, Kansas City, Mo. sep 11-Jan 10

WANTED—A FALLO stop at the Genesee; July 10-Jan 10

CASH paid for old gold and silver, Julius R. Watts & Co., Jewelers, 51 Whitehall street. dec 10-Jan 10

FOR RENT—Cottages, Houses, Etc. FOR RENT—Nice, new 9-room house, water, gas, electricity and all conveniences, 3 blocks from Kimball house. Apply to Perry Chisholm, at Jacobs' Pharmacy. dec 10-Jan 10

7-ROOM COTTAGE—For rent from January 1st, 1894. 7-room cottage on Spring street, in all modern conveniences. Splendid neighborhood. Address G. Box 28, Atlanta, Ga. dec 10-Jan 10

FOR RENT—Splendid house on car line, close in; hot and cold water, gas; nicely decorated and painted. M. M. Mauck. dec 10-Jan 10

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous. FOR RENT—Large store room on Whitehall street. Desirable stand for retail goods business. Apply to W. P. Imman. dec 10-Jan 10

A MODEL RESIDENCE for sale on easy terms; the house and lot, No. 19 Forest avenue, second house from Peachtree street. The house has fine appointments, including kitchen and servants' rooms, and has all modern improvements. It is in excellent repair and on the most desirable residence street in Atlanta. Apply at the office of Venable Bros. nov 25-Jan 10

WANTED—Boards. WANTED—A couple of three young men to occupy nicely furnished room, with board. Table bears, etc. \$2.50 per week. Address 110 Peachtree street. dec 10-Jan 10

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. FOR SALE—A Steinway piano for sale very cheap. Apply at No. 171 Woodward ave. dec 10-Jan 10

## HANDSOME SUPPLIES FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

We have them, at all prices in Russias, Morroccos, Goat and Felt, for gentlemen, for ladies, for Children.

Souvenirs Given Away.

We will present to every caller at our store a beautiful Christmas Souvenir. Don't fail to get one.

Phone 432. 27 Whitehall St. FOOT COVERS TO ALL MANKIND.

REAL ESTATE SALES. REAL ESTATE SALES.

T. H. Northern. Walker Dunson. Sam'l W. Goode, Att'y. Albert L. Beck.

Northern & Dunson. GOODE & BECK'S REAL ESTATE OFFERS

Real Estate and Loans, 400 Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga.

PURCHASE MONEY NOTES—We have some customers who want to buy several thousand dollars of first-class purchase money notes, and we can also place or receive such notes for a year or two on improved Atlanta real estate.

\$5,000 FOR WEST PEACHTREE LOT, 62x100 feet to an alley, near Linden avenue, lot \$15,000, \$2,000 cash, balance \$10,000 in money or property, balance \$25 per month without interest.

WANTED—A customer for the hand-somest elevated lot, 100x125, on West Peachtree street, with an east front, covered with oak grove and nicely terraced. Call and let us tell you about it.

NORTHERN & DUNSON. FOR SALE.

A rare bargain can now be had in 3,000 acres of valuable improved farm land located at a station on the Georgia railroad and lying along and bounded by the banks of two rivers; 500 acres well set in bermuda grass from 1 to 2 tons of hay can be cut per acre and the hay finds ready sale at good prices. The land is heavily timbered with oak and hickory.

The owner of this fine body of land is compelled to sell and puts the price that will find a buyer able to take the whole body and pay the money for it.

I have made an arrangement by which half of the purchase money can run for one and two years at 8 per cent per annum.

This land can be bought at \$3.50 per acre. Money must be awfully tight and times fearful, fully hard if no one is found to buy the bargain. For further information address or call on

ISAAC LUBMAN, 28 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

G. W. ADAIR. FORREST ADAIR. REAL ESTATE, 14 Wall Street, Kimball House.

I have FOR RENT a deliciously cozy gem of a cottage on

near Major Mims's residence. I have, for rent on West Peachtree a splendid 8-room residence, cor. Howard st.

Third street, a beautiful lot, elevated, between the Peachtree, 60x100, a corner—a gem for a home site.

Richardson street, Windsor, lot 50x25, 100x200, very choice.

Spring street, corner in lot 100x200; finely improved. A bargain. Terms easy.

GEORGE WARE, No. 2 Broad St.

50 ACRES nine miles from city, one mile from Rock Hill, 200 acres of orchard, with exchange for city property or house and a few acres in small town.

207 ACRES in Calhoun valley land, level, very productive, two-story, one-room dwelling and very large, new barn; no better place for a home site. Price, \$10,000.

12 ACRES sixteen miles from Atlanta, one-half mile from Monk station, on A. and W. P. R. R., new brick house, good barn, five good out-houses and two tenant houses, good orchard, 12 acres bottom, 30 acres woods, balance in pasture and cultivation, only \$2,000.

400 ACRES good land, live well, fine neighborhood. Forced sale. Come and see about it. \$2,750.

12 ACRES, Carroll county, two miles from Whitesburg, 100 acres in cultivation and 50 acres in woods; 24 acres bottom, good orchard, well improved. Price, \$1,200.

100 ACRES twelve miles from city, in DeKalb county, one mile from R. R. one-half cleared and ten acres bottom, 4-5 house; only \$1,000. Come and see me.

W. M. Scott & Co., Real Estate Agents, No. 14 North Pryor Street, Kimball House Entrance.

ARE YOU PAYING RENT?—Look at this: North side, new and modern 7-room house, with 2 1/2 baths, well improved, close to large lot, running through from street to street, and having a fine view of the city and a section that is being built up most rapidly and with a better class of houses than any other part of the city. Now, for \$2,000, 5-year mortgage \$2,000, balance only \$200 cash, balance \$30 a month without interest. Let us show you this. W. M. Scott & Co.

SOUTH SIDE—Go look at the new 8-room house, corner Georgia avenue and Pulliam street. No better built nor nicer finished house anywhere; every possible convenience; paved street, electric cars at door and two other lines just one block away on each side. The most desirable property in the city at the price and on such remarkably easy terms. \$2,



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 The Weekly, per year ..... 1.00  
 All editions sent postpaid to any address.  
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## 12 CENTS PER WEEK.

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 CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 162 Vine street.  
 NEW YORK—Brentano's, 124 Fifth avenue; Fifth Avenue hotel news stand.  
 CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 21 Adams street; Great Northern hotel, Auditorium annex, McDonald & Co., 55 Washington street.

## TEN PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., December 12, 1893.

## The Constitution and the Tariff.

We print elsewhere a communication from a correspondent who signs himself "A Tariff Reform Democrat."

In a private note he asks us to give his article some prominence if we print it at all, and we accede to his wishes so far as the limits of typography will permit us, and we do so in spite of the fact that he shows, all through his communication, that he has not quite recovered from his old-time prejudices against The Constitution.

We may as well say here that while we respect our correspondent's opinions and admire his earnestness, we care as little for his prejudices as we care for the criticisms of the celebrated southern tariff reformers whose defection he deplores. The Constitution needs no vindication so far as its tariff policy is concerned, and if it needed one ever so much it would shrink from seeking it in the way suggested by our correspondent. The collapse of no democratic policy that the people have ever endorsed could be regarded as a vindication by The Constitution.

We stood upon the democratic platform of 1884, when our correspondent's pseudo tariff reformers and free traders were buzzing about our ears, and that platform was in favor of a tariff for revenue only, with incidental protection to American—not exclusively eastern—interests. We regarded the effort to go further in 1888 as in the nature of a doubtful experiment and such, indeed, it turned out to be; but we supported the platform with all the earnestness we could command.

It turned out afterwards that Mr. Cleveland agreed with The Constitution in this, and sent to the St. Louis convention a tariff resolution which was a repetition of that of 1884. Owing to the pressure of the very element on which our correspondent lays the lash of his scorn and contempt, the Cleveland resolution was not offered to the convention.

The campaign of 1888 was not such a failure as some have supposed it to be. Mr. Cleveland was defeated, but the people were educated on the tariff question, and when the convention met in 1892 the pressure in behalf of a tariff for revenue only was so great that the democrats who there represented the views of the great majority of voters, took the whole matter out of the hands of the professional tariff reformers and shaped it to suit themselves.

The trouble now, according to our angry correspondent, is that the professional tariff reformers have taken the question out of the hands of the people again, and have framed a bill that is protective in most of its features—even in the free list, which is one of the chief features of a protective tariff.

Well, it won't do for democrats to fly off the handle because their personal views and individual theories seem to be sacrificed. No party in this country ever has been or ever can be superior to the conditions that surround and confront it. A tariff bill is not theoretical. It is a practical affair from the first word to the last. Every article in the schedule touches some interest and frequently it touches a great many interests. For that reason a tariff bill is a delicate piece of machinery, unless, like the McKinley law, it represents simply the blind brute force of a party.

We do not think it is either patriotic or becoming to gird at the efforts of those democrats who are engaged in the thankless task of framing a tariff bill. The Wilson measure is in the direction of reform. It is one of its merits that it is denounced by the McKinleyites—the blind protectionists—and criticised by the free trade theorists. It is not the work of the reform club, nor of doctrinaires. It is the production of democrats who desire to carry reform as far as it is either practicable or profitable to carry it at this juncture.

The measure should be passed upon in democratic caucus, perfected so that it will receive the united support of the party, and then passed through congress without delay. When it becomes a law the first step of the democratic party in the direction of tariff reform—

necessarily a conservative one—will have been accomplished.

Meanwhile we extend to our correspondent the assurance of our most distinguished consideration.

## State Banks Growing in Favor.

In a notable editorial on the congestion of gold and paper currency in the eastern centers, The New York Financial Chronicle says:

"As the currency cannot be retired and cannot be exported, and as the situation is an over-supply of money, and as the only kind of money that can go elsewhere is gold, rates for foreign exchange advance and an outflow of gold sets in. Do not these facts show that there is something radically wrong in a paper money system that induces such conditions? Furthermore, is it not evident that the defect lies in having a system under which the machinery of note issues is not so contrived as to automatically carry the notes back to the issue and keep them there in readiness for home use while business is slack and the paper is not needed for making domestic exchanges?"

We have mentioned only one of the forms in which this defect in our present currency system operates to our harm. There are others, but we have not space to enumerate them today. We have accomplished what we set out to do if we have made it clear that every one of the paper money systems we at present have is faulty and that in devising a new system it is not the only point to consider whether the notes are safe. That feature is important, but if the notes have not the homing quality they are defective in a most important particular.

We have many times in these columns made substantially the same points, especially in reference to the homing quality which should be an important feature of our paper currency. As our contemporary puts it, we need a system of note issues under which the notes will be automatically carried back to the banks of issue and kept there in readiness for home uses when business is slack and the paper is not needed for making domestic exchanges.

Congressman De Witt Warner, of New York, favors the proposed repeal of the state bank tax, and urges the southern people to manifest more interest in it. He says that many northern democrats advocate the measure, while the large bankers of the east will not oppose it. Such papers as The New York Journal of Commerce and The Financial Chronicle favor state banks, and now is an auspicious time to secure the repeal of the 10 per cent tax which stands in their way.

The growing sentiment in favor of state banks is the most encouraging sign of the times at present. The plethora of locked up currency in the New York banks has convinced thoughtful business men in every section that our present national paper system is radically defective because its notes lack the homing quality, and are, therefore, liable at any time to be absorbed and held in the eastern centers, thus causing a money famine in other localities. During the recent depression the temporary device adopted in many states of issuing certified checks as a circulating medium was an object lesson which spoke volumes in favor of state banks.

The financial relief promised in the democratic platform and so urgently demanded in the south and west cannot possibly come to us in any other way than through the repeal of the state bank tax. If it is to come to us through tariff reform and the ultimate triumph of free silver coinage, it goes without saying that the needed relief will necessarily be delayed for some years.

With the state bank tax out of the way, our local banks, having the means of properly securing their notes, would immediately issue enough paper currency to meet the legitimate demands of home business interests, and being freed from the restrictions which hamper national banks and make it impossible for farmers and real estate owners to obtain loans on their lands, they would be able to furnish the accommodations needed by the agricultural sections. Under this system our currency would not drift to New York and stay there. Nearly all banking experts agree that we can make the state bank issues perfectly safe. In point of fact, they were safe enough before the war, so far as the regularly chartered state banks were concerned. They were our only paper currency for seventy-five years. The country grew and prospered under this system, and the farmers had money to lend. There is no reason why we should not re-establish our state banks and make them more useful than at any former period in our history. Our congressmen do not need to hear from anybody in regard to the matter. They have only to carry out the recommendation of our platform and the wishes of their constituents.

## Society and the Anarchists.

The dynamite outrage in the French chamber of deputies was invited by the timid policy of the government in dealing with the anarchists.

A week or two ago the editor of the leading anarchist paper in Paris justified the recent slaughter in the Barcelona opera house. For this he was sentenced to six months imprisonment, a mild punishment which simply advertised him, without checking his lawless work. He was so well satisfied with his sentence that he said to the judges: "I am one who wages war against society. I do not expect society to show me any more mercy than I would show it." His paper and other anarchist papers were allowed to continue publication, and a few days later one of the gang threw a bomb into the chamber of deputies.

The authorities in Europe and elsewhere will have to adopt more vigorous and severe methods. The anarchists have been growing bolder for years. They preach the doctrine that theft is right and proper as a means of waging war against the rich, and the Barcelona bomb throwers excused their crime by saying that the persons killed ate too much and thus reduced the food supply of the poor. These criminals make their headquarters in London, Paris, Barcelona, New York and Chicago. In the two latter cities they are mainly refugees from Europe, but they are active in disseminating their doctrines, and the Haymarket affair in Chicago proved that they believe in dynamite as a factor of revolution.

It is difficult for the law-abiding, home-owning American people to believe that any considerable number of men seriously contemplate the destruction of society and its institutions with a view to establishing a communistic government.

but the anarchists in their newspapers and speeches make no secret of the fact that this is their purpose, and they do not conceal their intention of using dynamite whenever they think that it will aid their cause.

While it is absurd to suppose that these outlaws will ever make much headway, their occasional murderous outbreaks should be guarded against. The authorities in this country should co-operate with the European governments and refuse to shelter anarchists or permit them in their speeches and newspapers to justify or instigate assassination, theft and arson. Severe methods are the best. If the Paris courts and police had visited anarchy with the full penalty of the law from the first, it is more than probable that the bomb explosion of last Saturday would not have occurred.

## As to the State Bank Bill.

In another column will be found an interesting talk with Captain J. W. English concerning the recent state bank measure passed by the general assembly.

Captain English does not wish to be put in the attitude of opposing state banks; he simply calls attention to points in the bill just passed that are subject to remedy. No doubt his suggestions, if carried into effect, would strengthen the bill, which, like all other new measures, must be strengthened by time and application.

If the country has the good fortune to be given the benefit of state banks by the repeal of the 10 per cent tax by congress, it will be simply a question of time for each state to strengthen and perfect its banking laws. If the Georgia law is not perfect it can and should be made so. The passage of the measure at this time was more a guarantee of good faith—an expression of belief, as it were—than anything else. Repeal the 10 per cent tax and all will be well!

## A Sensation in Virginia.

The defeat of General Lee in the Virginia legislature for the United States senatorship by Mr. Thomas Martin is a great surprise to many Virginians.

Several of General Lee's leading supporters declare that they were misled by numerous members of the legislature, who, after virtually pledging themselves to Lee, went over to Martin. A letter in The Richmond Times intimates that money was used to secure Mr. Martin's nomination. The Dispatch is unwilling to believe this charge, but it urges any member who knows any facts bearing on this point to rise in his seat and state them. It says:

"It would seem, however, that a powerful extraneous influence was brought to bear in favor of Mr. Martin's nomination. It is this belief which causes murmurs of discontent, and along with them criticism of members who, by their votes in this matter, have disappointed their constituents. The Times takes the matter up and comments as follows:

"When The Dispatch can bring itself to say that 'it would seem that a powerful extraneous influence was brought to bear in favor of Mr. Martin's nomination,' it may be very well understood that everybody else is saying the same thing. We say that it is the duty of the legislature to investigate this matter and find out just what there is in it. The legislature is now under a suspicion. If the suspicion is unfounded the legislature owes it to itself and to Virginia to have that suspicion lifted. If it is a fact that money has been used to influence the votes of members of the legislature, that fact should be made known to the public, and the guilty parties may be exposed to the scorn and contempt they deserve. But the subject is one which the legislature cannot ignore. It should appoint a committee to investigate it at once.

It may be that these charges and rumors are the result of disappointment and bad feeling. The members who are under suspicion and who have been accused of bad faith say that their position was misunderstood by General Lee's friends. That Mr. Martin will make a good senator is generally conceded, and it is quite likely that his success is due to the fact that his supporters were better organized than those of his opponent. General Lee, it should be stated, accepts the result quietly and takes no part in the exciting war of words growing out of his defeat.

As a rule, it is very gratifying to the people of a state like Virginia to see the bearer of an illustrious name placed in the highest positions of honor and trust, but it is possible that in this instance their representatives have carried out their wishes. Very many retain their old-time affection for all who bear the historic name of Lee, and yet they may prefer to send Mr. Martin to the senate. There would be nothing in this deserving of condemnation. No family has anything like a prescriptive right to hold office, and if there is a monopoly of this sort in any state the sooner it is ended the better.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

From their office in New York, Longmans, Green & Co. make the following announcement: "A biography of Bishop Polk, who was also a once Confederate army, has been written by his son, Dr. William Polk, of New York, and will be shortly published here and in London by Longmans, Green & Co. It will contain a full account of Polk's labors as bishop of Louisiana, of his founding the University of Sewanee, and his actions in the war till his death on the field of battle. It will be illustrated with portraits and with original maps and battle plans."

A patent has just been issued for a new fire escape, which, from the inventor's description of it, appears to be a very useful and important thing. The invention consists of a very small wire rope woven of very fine strands of steel, each covered with asbestos, and a device, consisting of a coiled steel tube, through which the rope passes, and which by friction regulates the rapidity with which the rope passes through it. The whole thing, with fifty feet of rope, may be put in one's pocket. In case of fire one end of the rope is made fast to some article of furniture, the friction device fastened by a strong strap to the body of the owner, who then may step boldly out of a window and holding the rope below the friction device in his hand lower himself to the ground as slowly or as rapidly as he pleases. The same rope may serve as an escape for a number of persons, as those above can draw it up after one has descended. Hugh Coyle, a Washington newspaper man, is the lucky inventor, and he seems to have a good thing.

## Feminine Oratory Analyzed.

From The Wichita Eagle.  
 Mrs. Leola's oratory in her recent address, her grating utilization, rather than in her unburied habiliments. It is the dazle of her unexpected skyward scot and the dead end of the subsequent backward flow that once she had reached the devotees.

## JUST FROM GEORGIA.

## On the Way.

Christmas—its a-comin'—  
 Hear it, here it hummin'—  
 Comin' o'er the valley an' the hill;  
 All the doors unlockin'—  
 Hangin' up the stockin'—  
 Dig enough for Santa Claus to fill!  
 Such a awful worry!  
 Children in a flurry,  
 Wonderin' what Old Santa Claus'll bring;  
 Done forgot their playtime,  
 Waitin' in the daytime,  
 To hear the reindeer bells go "ting-a-ling!"  
 Wish 'twas done an' ended—  
 Toys broke an' mended;  
 Then a feller'd have a little rest.  
 But, bless the little faces,  
 An' stockin' in their places—  
 An' Santa Claus'll do his level best!

## December Skies.

Bright skies and light skies,  
 And skies a-beam with blue;  
 And fair skies, and dear skies—  
 The same that Summer knew!  
 Though winter chill  
 May frost the hill,  
 Bend o'er us still—  
 Bend o'er us still!  
 Dove skies, and love skies,  
 And skies that dream of Spring;  
 And old skies, and gold skies—  
 That make the whole world sing!

Though winter's will  
 Blight vale and hill,  
 Bend o'er us still—  
 Bend o'er us still!

—F. L. S.

A Georgia poet informs us that "there is a sign of a Christmas in the air." This is a sure sign that the tin horn has arrived, but the poet doesn't spell air right.

## True 'Tis a Pity.

You may rail at the nation—  
 Say money is slim;  
 But the Christmas relation  
 Is still in the swim!

Nearly all the Georgia weekly editors are returning thanks for fat turkey gobblers and bushels of potatoes. Christmas comes once a year to them.

## Still on the List.

"Is Brown still in the government service?"  
 "Yes; ten years, for robbing a postoffice."  
 The Macon Sunday News is always up to the high standard of Sunday newspapers generally. It is edited with skill and judgment, and has a wide circulation.

## We're All Right.

While in the north it's snowing,  
 And folks are cold and blue,  
 In Georgia flowers are blowing—  
 So are the tin horns, too!

Editor A. L. Turner is making a bright paper of The Picked County Herald. The Herald is doing good work for Jasper and Picked counties.

## Went Without Saying.

"What's the population of this town?"  
 "About four hundred."  
 "How many editors?"  
 "Four hundred!"

Editor Pollard, of Chicago, is now engaged in writing articles which are very much in vogue.

## That's What's the Matter.

Some of the tired fellows say,  
 The good times loiter on the way;  
 The trouble is we long to greet them,  
 But don't get up and go and meet them!

Editor McIntosh continues to make his Albany Evening Herald "a power in the land." It is one of the bravest, brightest papers in the state, and is winning fame and fortune.

The Lovejoy Picayune will issue a special holiday edition next week. This bright little paper is winning the success it deserves.

## WALKS AND TALKS.

Judge Joel A. Brannham, of Rome, was in the city yesterday. To a Constitution reporter, who asked his opinion about the proposed increase in the number of supreme court judges, he said:

"I think the amendment should be adopted by the people."  
 "Do you think it will be?"  
 "Yes; for many lawyers who are long-suffering think they are qualified for the supreme bench don't begin electing, and combining for the extra places in advance of the election. If the people, and not every now and then a few judges, get along on their own, as they did before, defeat the amendment to avoid the election of men who are not qualified for the place. The office of supreme court judge is one of honor, but it is not to be coveted. It is a place of sacrifice and labor and often a thankless office. The present judges are wearing away their lives with hard and constant work. It is a splendid bench and undertake this work without an increase in their present building and the purchase of new presses and machinery. To secure these a specific appropriation must be made and in view of the condition of the national treasury this will be difficult, if not impossible to secure."

executive ability as speaker of the house of representatives are well known. He is a young man vigorous in mind and body and of excellent moral character. Now, don't you think that's a pretty good record?"

Continuing, the judge said:  
 "You know most people are for the fellow that's going to be elected. That's the way with the average politician. He is anxious to know which way the wind is going to blow, and generally makes a mistake. He falls behind the wind and drops into the mud and wonders how that 'blamey current' left him so quick. Now, let me tell you, if you are for the fellow that's going to be elected you had better go for Atkinson. He's a democrat. No man in Georgia, in these years, has done more for the party than he has. He was twice elected chairman of the democratic executive committee and for four years, at a sacrifice of his private interests, he has devoted his time, energy and means, without stint, to the success of the party. For governor we want a firm man of strong common sense and a well-balanced mind. We want backbone and brains, or what is called executive ability, which means patience, honesty, intelligence and a firm determination to do right. Combine with these elements of character, experience in legislation and state affairs and you have what is required to make a governor. We will need a democrat with a good record and a man in the prime and vigor of life to lead that contest, and I think Atkinson is the man."

A well-known southerner who passed through Atlanta last night on his return from Washington, said:

"There is an interesting development going on in Washington concerning the proposition for the government to go into the stamp making business. It is rather curious, to a great extent, the question of centralization and paternalism. While this complaint grows out of a comparatively insignificant matter, I assure you that it is of such moment that an effort is being made to draw Mr. Cleveland's personal attention to it."  
 "It seems that the government has always let the contract for the printing of postage stamps to the lowest bidder. This year after the bids were opened the chief of the bureau of engraving and printing, a branch of the treasury department, secured Secretary Carlisle's permission to put in a proposition for the postage stamps, and bidders protested against what they called this unfair competition and several congressmen have taken up their complaint, not on the ground that it is unfair to other bidders for the treasury department, but work for the postage stamps, and they have become a great manufacturing concern and to enter into competition with invested capital and its employees."

"A congressman who talked very freely sounded the keynote when he declared this proposition right in the line of centralization of power and making the national government much more paternalistic than the government of people desire. 'Why,' he said, 'if the government is to manufacture its own postage stamps, shouldn't it manufacture everything else it uses? Why let contractors build ships? We have navy yards which could be turned into ship-building yards. The government should reduce the experts now employed by the ship-building companies to come into its employ, and double the department in charge of the work could make estimates for constructing vessels at much lower figures than they now cost. Of course, as with all work done by the government, the estimates would be found much lower than the actual cost. That could be made up as in the past, by an item in the deficiency bill."

"It is only the entering wedge that is needed to so broaden this centralization scheme that the government would soon be doing a great manufacturing concern. Begin with printing the postage stamp contract in the hands of the bureau of engraving and printing, which, by the way, many think should be abolished and all the work done by the bureau of printing. Then the theory of paternalism might be carried still further and the government establish a monopoly in the sale of tobacco as is done now in France and Germany."

"Of course the people now engaged in the tobacco trade, wholesale and retail, would have to go and government agencies would be established, the agents being appointed as postmasters now are for political services rendered or suffered to have been rendered."  
 "Of course," continued the speaker, "it would be absurd to think the people would ever consent to the carrying out of the centralization scheme outlined by the congressman above quoted. The feeling created, however, by the proposition in regard to the postage stamps shows clearly the unpopularity of the least tendency on the part of an administration created by democratic votes toward centralization. It seems likely that those who have favored this new plan of making stamps will abandon this scheme of their own accord, but they do not there are members of congress who will oppose it in both branches. This opposition is entirely practicable because the bureau of engraving and printing cannot undertake this work without an increase in its present building and the purchase of new presses and machinery. To secure these a specific appropriation must be made and in view of the condition of the national treasury this will be difficult, if not impossible to secure."

## LIFE IN THE COUNTRY.

Carroll Free Press: A mummified Norwegian giant was on exhibition here the first of the week. It was quite a curiosity, being nine feet in height.

Irwin County News: There is scarcely a man in this vicinity who has not made enough meat and bread to do twelve months.

Roberta Correspondent: The young men of this vicinity have been speaking of having a club and as each member of the club marries the others are to give him five dollars.

Toccoa News: Mr. Jack Bramblet went down the road the other evening with two gallons and a bushel of meat, and a whole lot on his shoulder. We presume if he had taken on a rack of salt, a keg of nails, a coop of chickens, a thousand shingles, a crate of eggs, or a steam sawmill, he would have been "loaded."

## FOUND IN THE FURROWS.

Irwin County News: There is not more than 2 per cent of the farmers of Irwin county but that owe less than they did three years ago.

Marietta Journal: There are more hogs to be killed in Cobb this winter than any year since the war. The people are beginning to realize the importance of raising their own meat.

Tallapoosa News Era: Farmers are in a better condition financially than might be expected. A majority of them have got plenty of bread and meat and some money with which to run on another year. And if they will only live at home instead of in the little country towns they will soon be a prosperous people. And they are fast seeing this point.

## ABOUT THE INCOME TAX.

Sandersville Progress: A tax on incomes is a popular measure with the masses, irrespective of party lines.

Waycross Herald: And now its opponents are trying to create a prejudice against the income tax by calling it a war tax. War tax or not, it is an equitable tax, because it is levied upon wealth and not upon industry.

Americus Times-Recorder: What will become of the building and loan associations? What's the question the people are asking when they discuss the income tax on corporations. And the general verdict seems to be that it will play havoc—and havoc among all the associations in the south.

## VIEWS OF A TARIFF REFORMER.

Who Sees Much in the Situation That Puts Him to Thinking.

Editor Constitution—I crave the indulgence of yourself and your readers while I state a pet grievance which I venture to hope will weigh less heavily on my mind and conscience when I have given it to the four winds. But I would not have you extend to me the hospitality of your columns under a false impression. I desire to be perfectly frank with you, and I can best display my candor by declaring, at the outset, that I have not sympathized with your course in a great many instances, and that I have bitterly opposed some of the positions you have been pleased to take with regard to the economic policy of the democratic party.

I am a free trader, and I have been brought up to believe that free trade is not only sound economy but good democratic doctrine, and so earnest is my belief that my prejudices are armored in spite of myself against those who oppose this doctrine. Prejudice of this sort belongs to human nature. I did not admire Mr. Randall, and I had a contempt for the policy of tariff revision that attempted to combine protection and free trade. I am thus candid because I do not desire my position or my purpose to be misunderstood.

The grievance which I desire to air is this: That while I still stand on Mr. Cleveland's message, on the platform of 1888, and on the platform of 1892, the element that stands with me, demanding a tariff for revenue only and pouring contempt on the heads of those who agreed with The Constitution, have tucked their free trade tails between their legs and gone back to the position occupied by The Constitution and the Randall wing of the party from 1884 to 1888.

The complaint that I make—the grievance that I desire to air—is that I and democrats who believe with me, have been made fools of. We have been duped; we have been deceived; we have been sold out and betrayed by the very men who were tickling me by their attacks on The Constitution and on the Randall wing of the democracy.

You will remember how hot the fight was in Georgia, what tremendous attacks were made on the protective element in the party, and how energetic and long-continued was the effort made to read The Constitution out of the party on account of its tariff views. I was in the thickest of that fight, and I had the conceit to believe that I made some of the strongest assaults on your position. I keenly enjoyed the victory over your free trade element at St. Louis and at Chicago. To me it was almost in the nature of a personal triumph, and I was not willing to show any quarter to those who had been weak or foolish enough (as I thought) to make the slightest concession to the republican principle of protection.

I had resented The Constitution's criticism of Mr. Cleveland's famous message, and I viewed with positive suspicion its declaration that it would loyally support the tariff policy of the party. I placed that declaration in my scrapbook.

True to its word, it accepted in good faith the arbitrament of the convention and worked with all its might for the success of the party. It is but fair to say that I preserved this declaration for a use far different from that to which it is put here. Recent events have taken all the sting out of my scrapbook. It is fit only to be used as wadding for blank cartridges. I have before me all the pleas for a reasonable protective tariff that you made pending the convention of 1888, but to quote them here would be to furnish my friends (who are now mine enemies) with ammunition.

For the very men who joined me in reading The Constitution and those who sympathized with it out of the party are now heartily endorsing what they so hotly denounced in 1887 and 1888. This is my grievance—that these men and these elements who were denouncing your paper for not taking an advanced position on the tariff, have betrayed the people who went following through Georgia have deceived and betrayed the people. They have endorsed protection for protection's sake and they are now urging the adoption of the Wilson bill, which, instead of levying a tariff for revenue only, deliberately sacrifices the revenue principle in favor of protection and makes it necessary to levy additional taxes.

It is enough to disgust any man who is a democrat from principle. It is enough to damn these political trimmers in the estimation of the people. After opposing the ideas of The Constitution to the extent of my ability, and with some degree of prejudice, as I am willing to confess, I would scorn to flatter you; but I am amazed at your moderation. I am surprised that you do not turn upon these recalcitrant tariff reformers, and free traders who have pursued you so persistently, and hold them up to the contempt of the people. I am astounded that you do not tear the masks from their faces and show them for what they are—artful dodgers and selfish trimmers, bending the pregnant hinges of the knee unto bending to the shadow of what they conceive to be greatness and power. They have pocketed their principles and recanted their professions of tariff reform. And all for what? Why simply that no episode nor event may come between their trembling lips and the feed trough. To get their heads in that, they are willing to be republican protectionists or democratic free traders.

I am astonished that you do not call the attention of the public to the fact that the very men who were denouncing your paper for holding protection views when the party itself held them, are now advocating protection when the people have compelled the party to demand a tariff for revenue only. While the people have advanced and The Constitution with them (I am willing to admit that now) these recalcitrants were howling for tariff reform have run around behind the people and the platform and are now endorsing a tariff bill that might have emanated from Mr. Randall himself, with this exception: that Mr. Randall would never have consented to add to the profits of eastern manufacturers by striking at southern interests.

I have not lost my confidence in Mr. Cleveland. If I had no other reason for believing him to be a great man, his power in compelling these miserable political puppets to dance when he drums on his table with his fingers, would be sufficient. I shall be gratified if you print this. And in any event, the writing of it has been the means of relieving my feelings to some extent.

A TARIFF REFORMER.



## THE NATION'S NEEDS.

## The House Expresses Itself in Colonel Bacon's Resolutions.

## ONLY TWO DAYS MORE FOR BUSINESS

## The Legislature Makes the Most of the Waning Session, and Rushes Through a Number of Important Measures.

The hands of the clock indicated exactly the hour of adjournment for the afternoon session when the house, by an almost unanimous vote, passed the much talked of Bacon resolutions.

They were nearly victorious in the form of a substitute which Colonel Bacon prepared for the substitute of the committee of the state of the republic for his original document. It also covered and supplanted the numerous amendments which were sent at the eleventh hour to the clerk's desk.

The consideration of the substitute was a special order, but did not come up until nearly 5 o'clock. The speaker then announced that the substitute of the committee was before the house. Five amendments were offered as follows:

By Mr. Fleming, of Richmond, endorsing and commending the present democratic administration in its efforts to carry out the tariff pledges of the party. To Mr. Branch offered an amendment including an endorsement of President Cleveland's financial views as expressed in his message.

By Mr. West, of Lowndes, to strike out sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 and substitute that part of the democratic platform which has reference to coinage.

By Mr. Branch, of Columbia, to add to the end of the first resolution the following: "At the present legal ratio" to strike out section 5 and to amend section 2 by striking out "would be" and substituting "is" in the third line.

## Colonel Smith's Amendment.

The last amendment, offered by Colonel Smith, of Gwinnett, read as follows:

"Resolved further, That we, the people of Georgia, through their representatives, view with sorrow and regret the antagonistic action of Mr. Cleveland, a statesman whom we believe to be the peer of any man in America, against the sovereign will of the democracy of this nation, as expressed in the recent democratic platform at Chicago. Struggling in the midst of the worst panic that America has ever witnessed, the great masses of the American people, who compose the democratic party, the only party of the constitution, naturally looked to the great chief—Grover Cleveland—and a democratic congress for financial relief. But with that susceptibility that they have inherited from their surroundings, in which they are environed, he has left the hundreds of thousands of brave men who battled for him to pay tribute to the money-lenders of the east. But we, the representatives of Georgia, still have an abiding faith in the wisdom and justice, and ultimate and triumphant principles of pure democracy, unfettered by money or influence. And, as expressive of the general assembly of Georgia, we ask the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver on a parity, and the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state banks. The democracy of Georgia will be satisfied with nothing less than this."

## Colonel Bacon's Substitute.

Colonel Bacon's substitute for the whole was then put before the house. The substitute in its entirety reads as follows:

"Whereas, Great financial distress has prevailed and is still prevailing throughout the country, to such an extent as to demonstrate the necessity of the inauguration of a policy which shall be of great interest to the entire people of the United States and the creation of an ample circulating medium uncontrollable by any one class, and, whereas, The immediate prospect of a return to the original democratic doctrine of a tariff for revenue only necessitates an equitable substitute for the protection tax heretofore unjustly levied;

"Therefore, The house of representatives, of the state of Georgia, not assuming to usurp the functions of those upon whom is laid the duty of federal legislation, but exercising, nevertheless, the privilege sanctioned by time-honored custom, of expressing their views upon these matters within federal control which intimately affect the well-being, the prosperity and the happiness of the people, do resolve, "1. That we hold it to be the interest of the people of the United States that the government of the United States should coin both gold and silver in the same final payment, without discriminating against either metal, the dollar unit of coinage of which shall be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value.

"2. That, indulging in no spirit of criticism but, on the contrary, the patriotic desires which have animated and guided those who have honestly differed upon this vital issue, and looking solely to the future and to the momentous consequences which wait upon the action of congress in this regard, we invoke at the hands of those upon whom is laid the responsibility of its decision, the speedy determination of the future coinage of both gold and silver, and the future equality of both gold and silver coin as the money of final payment, to the end that the future prosperity and development of the country may be assured.

"3. That we hold it to be the constitutional right of the people of the United States to own their own banking laws, by which banking corporations within their borders shall be empowered to issue and circulate currency among their people for the necessary transaction of business, and that there is no constitutional right in the federal government to lay upon the states a prohibition against the exercise of such right, or to restrict, regulate or control the exercise of such right.

"4. That we hold that taxation, whether direct or indirect, is a means of raising revenue for the support of the government, and that, therefore, customs duties should be laid for the purpose of revenue only, and we endorse the present administration and the present congress in their efforts to repeal the tariff laws that they shall be upon a strict revenue basis only.

"5. That we favor the imposition by the general government of an income tax which shall be so graduated that the chief burden shall be laid upon large incomes, to the end that the weight of the country shall bear its due share of the burden of supporting the federal government.

"6. That we request our senators and representatives in congress, by their votes and influence, to endeavor to make effective the principles herein declared by legislation to be enacted by the congress of the United States."

## Colonel Bacon's Address.

In behalf of his general substitute, Colonel Bacon made a brief but eloquent address.

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen," he said in substance, "it is manifestly impossible to discuss these resolutions at this late hour. The time remaining is inadequate to such a task. Doubtless, also, the great majority of those present have already determined in which way they will cast their vote upon the question. But I desire to say as the author of the one who introduced resolutions and those now under consideration by this house, that I have been influenced solely by a desire to harmonize the views of all sections, abandoning the fundamental principles underlying this expression.

"In doing this I have made many personal concessions. I have, as far as possible, conceded to the views and wishes of others, realizing, as I do their necessarily diverse character in a large body such as this.

"I have no doubt, Mr. Speaker, that it is time that, to the mind of every member, these resolutions either fall short or go further than in his individual opinion they should. All I ask is that the members should make the same concessions of personal opinion that I have made in order that we may unite upon a set of resolutions in harmony with the great general principles of the democratic party.

"I have taken the several resolutions and incorporated them as far as possible to the end in a general set. An examination of the substitute will show no reference to any past act, and hence no criticism of any individual can be inferred. They run entirely to the future.

"As I have said, it is impossible to discuss these resolutions, but I feel that I

due to myself that I make this explanation. I introduced the original resolution without personal motives, and purely in the belief that the principles that they enunciated were for the benefit and the welfare of our people. In order that they might be necessary, so framed, as to meet the wishes of this assembly, I moved that they be submitted to the committee on the state of the republic. I desired them to treat them as their best judgment they saw fit, and I believe that it will now be the part of wisdom to give them our endorsement even if there are some things contained therein that we would like to take away and some things that we would desire to add."

Colonel Bacon closed with an eloquent peroration, urging the house to unite in endorsing this expression of the great intrinsic principles underlying the democratic party.

The previous question was then called and the house voted to act at once upon the main question. As chairman of the committee, Mr. Hodge had twenty minutes in which to close the debate. He yielded five minutes to Mr. Branch.

Mr. Branch's Speech.

The members clustered closely around the chair of the member from Columbia, and he addressed an audience that certainly did not lack in attention. The house had before it, he said, a resolution coming from the committee and he, for the, was satisfied that there was something in it for or against the public good. Mr. Branch raised a laugh by declaring that a majority of the members were elected on the Georgia platform without the substitute. At school, he said, he had heard that things were of masculine, feminine, common and neuter gender. This substitute was neuter. The resolutions had all been allowed to lie dormant in the hope that Cleveland would throw out a plank to the drowning people, but he hadn't thrown out a plank of saw-wood.

His friend from Richmond desired the house to join him in an endorsement of the administration in the tariff question.

"While we should stanchly adhere to the principle that only the necessity of revenue justifies the imposition of tariff duties, and that they should be limited by strict economy, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that conditions have grown up among us which, in justice and fairness, require that the government should actually demand."

Mr. Fleming proposes to endorse Mr. Cleveland's stand on the tariff. He should be condemned for deserting his platform on the tariff question, which declares a tariff levied for protection to be unconstitutional.

At this point time was called on the speaker and Mr. Harrison, of Quitman, took the floor.

## Mr. Harrison Tells a Story.

Mr. Harrison said that there were certain phases of the question under debate that reminded him of the story of the parson whose Bible was one day purloined by some mischievous boys who inserted at the place where he had marked his text the song:

"Old Grimes is dead that good old man, We never shall see him more."

The preacher read the verses and said: "Brothers and sisters I have never encountered this passage before, but since it is the Good Book I intend to stick to it." That, said Mr. Harrison, was the way he felt in regard to the question of policy of the democratic party that didn't just meet his views. He did not allow them to disturb his loyalty. Over confidence should not be shaken for trivial causes. He believed that the present man now at the head of the party was the greatest living American, and his loyalty was not to be doubted or feared. The resolutions he commended because they were in the line of good government, sound policy and the needs of the people.

## Mr. Hodge's Argument.

Mr. Hodge, of Pulaski, closed the debate. The resolutions, he said, were not in any way designed to impeach the wisdom of the administration now in power. He believed that the great standard bearers of the party had the wisdom and the inclination to guide us from the desert of financial bondage. It is laid down as the principle of the democratic party that there shall be no national banking system. The national banking system is a national wrong, and that the state has the inherent right to enact legislation governing her own banks and their issue.

We believe, he continued, in the coinage of both metals and that a silver dollar is equal to a gold one in the payment of debts and as a currency. History failed to show any nation that had ever been flooded with silver and from that time the silver dollar has been a money metal. Mr. Hodge closed with a finely worded and eloquent appeal for the passage of the resolutions.

The main question was then put to the house and the clerk began to call the roll. When he reached the name of Mr. Hall, of Warren, that gentleman requested to be excused from not voting. Mr. West, of Lowndes, desired to explain his vote and said that he regretted not voting that the resolutions had been brought into the house. He was called to order on the ground that his remarks were not germane to the subject. He replied that he desired to see coin as the money of final payment, to the end that the future prosperity and development of the country may be assured.

"That we hold it to be the constitutional right of the people of the United States to own their own banking laws, by which banking corporations within their borders shall be empowered to issue and circulate currency among their people for the necessary transaction of business, and that there is no constitutional right in the federal government to lay upon the states a prohibition against the exercise of such right, or to restrict, regulate or control the exercise of such right."

"4. That we hold that taxation, whether direct or indirect, is a means of raising revenue for the support of the government, and that, therefore, customs duties should be laid for the purpose of revenue only, and we endorse the present administration and the present congress in their efforts to repeal the tariff laws that they shall be upon a strict revenue basis only.

"5. That we favor the imposition by the general government of an income tax which shall be so graduated that the chief burden shall be laid upon large incomes, to the end that the weight of the country shall bear its due share of the burden of supporting the federal government.

"6. That we request our senators and representatives in congress, by their votes and influence, to endeavor to make effective the principles herein declared by legislation to be enacted by the congress of the United States."

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from the ordinary of Monroe county vouching for the validity of the claim.

The bill of Mr. West, of Hancock, requiring that all teachers be examined for license by the regular board of examiners was put to the house on motion to reconsider, and after three futile efforts to get a quorum, the resolution was finally passed. The following bills were recommended: The pension bill of Mr. Duggan; The bill of Mr. Hogan, of Lincoln, to permit the graduates of certain colleges to teach in the public schools.

## The Pearce Land Law.

On motion the house considered the bill of Mr. Pearce, of Houston, defining the rights of landlords. This bill gives a landlord who makes advances to a tenant, or to who rent is due, the first lien on the crop and makes it a misdemeanor for any tenant to dispose of the landlord's share. Under such circumstances the landlord may recover the same by possessory warranty. The purpose of the bill was to put tenants on the same footing as croppers, except that one clause of it makes it a misdemeanor for the landlord to fail to return to the tenant what is his due after a settlement of their joint interest.

This bill was vigorously opposed on the ground that it would give landlords oppressive powers, and that it was a measure with equal warmth. He finally moved to recommit the bill to the committee on special judiciary, for some technical correction in the title, which was agreed. Just before the close of the morning session, the bill was returned by the committee with the title changed so as to make it an original act instead of an amendment. The bill was then read and submitted with a recommendation for its passage. Several speeches were made and the bill again indefinitely postponed.

## The Constable Fee Bill.

The Pearce bill revising constables' fees, which was temporarily shelved after a hot debate Saturday, came up again on a substitute prepared by the general judiciary committee.

Mr. Bloodworth offered an amendment reducing the fee for keeping mules or horses from 50 to 25 cents per diem.

You give a sheriff 50 cents for this service, and he keeps the mule and costs you more to feed a sheriff's mule than it does a constable's."

Mr. Bailey, of Spalding, thought that the worst case he had seen in the law was that of a constable.

There was a great deal of difference of opinion on this point, and the amount was finally fixed at 10 cents.

An amendment lowering the fee for attending grand juries to the grand juries themselves was adopted.

## The Justice Fee Bill.

Mr. Pearce's companion bill amending the fees of justices of the peace was then read for final action. The committee reported a substitute for this measure, which was put to the house and passed without any opposition.

## Taking Up Tabled Bills.

On Saturday night a large number of bills were read for the third time and at once laid on the table. This was for the purpose of complying with the laws, with the intention of taking them up again at the next session. On motion, these bills were then considered.

The first bill thus taken from the table was that of Mr. Gentry, of the local option law in relation to the sale of domestic wines. This bill permits the sale of domestic wines by not only the manufacturer but also by his agent, except in counties where the same is specifically forbidden by law.

Mr. Bloodworth amended prohibiting agents from so selling. This was carried, and the bill itself tabled on motion of its author.

The bill of Mr. Ferguson, of Lee, providing the method for the return of land for taxation, was then taken up.

The bill of Mr. Fleming, of Richmond, providing for co-education in the normal branch of the University of Georgia was read. The bill also fixes \$150 as the maximum tuition fee of non-resident pupils.

The bill incorporating the town of Jug Tavern was passed.

The substitute bill to amend the code so as to make it unlawful to hunt over uninclosed private land after notice has been posted by the owner, was read.

Mr. Hall amended that the notice must be advertised, and that the law do not apply to wild lands.

It also exempted those who hunt for stray domestic animals or for foxes, wolves and wildcats.

The amendment and bill were both lost.

## The Co-Education Bill.

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## The Ticket Scalper Bill.

The ticket scalper bill of Mr. King, of Fulton, was taken up for action.

The bill provides that railroad and steamship companies shall issue a certificate to each of their authorized ticket agents.

This certificate is to be presented to the agent of the state who shall thereupon, after payment of a fee of \$5, furnish the holder a license authorizing him to sell the tickets of the company he represents.

"The bill makes it unlawful for any one unprovided with such license to sell or deal in railroad tickets and provide the bill the companies shall redeem all unused coupons upon presentation.

Provision is made for the punishment by a fine of \$500 of any company refusing to redeem unused coupons or part of tickets, and the counterfeiting or imitation of tickets or agents' stamps is made a misdemeanor.

The effect of the bill is, of course to put an end to the business of the ticket scalpers. Immediately after its reading Mr. Doan, of Chatham, moved to indefinitely postpone the bill. Mr. Osborne then called the previous question which was sustained.

Mr. Fleming explained that the bill originated with the Order of Railroad Conductors and that the railroad companies earnestly desired its passage. The only objection to the measure came from the American Ticket Brokers' Association. There were constant complaints, said Mr. King, that tickets sold by scalpers were changed in name and date. Contracts were altered and the public put to great annoyance.

Mr. King entered into the details of the bill and made a strong argument for it. He was frequently interrupted by questions and in reply to one, stated that the bill had been drawn originally by a railroad lawyer.

The motion to indefinitely postpone was put and carried.

## Afternoon Session.

The first business of the afternoon was the consideration of the house bill provid-

ing how notices of legal notice of ordinances shall be published. It was purely technical in its character and passed without opposition.

The bill of Mr. Bailey, of Spalding, that congress be requested to continue the appropriations to the experimental station, was next read. The author of the measure explained its provisions to the house and after a few remarks by others it was passed.

The bill of Mr. Hodges, of Bibb, to amend the constitution so as to provide that a divided bench of the supreme court cannot give instructions to the court below came up for action. The bill provides that it requires a full bench to give these instructions. A substitute was offered limiting the action of the bill to cases heretofore to be presented. After considerable discussion the bill was lost.

## Evening Session.

The first bill taken up at the evening session was for the purpose of establishing a city court in DeKalb county. It was passed without opposition.

The house then concurred in several technical amendments proposed by the senate to the Yeach state bank bill, not affecting its tenor.

The bill to provide for the protection of the union label, making their imitation and destruction a misdemeanor, was passed.

## Mr. Wheeler's Solicitor Fee Bill.

The bill of Mr. Wheeler, of Walker, amending the law in relation to the fees of solicitors general, was taken from the table on special order. The bill provides that solicitors general shall not receive fees for indictments returned by the grand jury.

The bill of Mr. Freeman, of Troup, putting the bills of druggists against estates on the same footing as those of the attending physician, was read and passed.

## Senate Bills Across the Board.

On motion of Colonel Smith, of Gwinnett, the house proceeded to the consideration of senate bills on the clerk's desk. The following were read and referred:

The bill of Mr. Persons providing for the levy and sale of property in the hands of a receiver for state, county and municipal taxes.

The bill of Mr. Robbe authorizing the state treasurer to give a bond in the fidelity insurance company, and authorizing the governor to draw a warrant to cover the expense of the same.

The bill to incorporate the Brunswick, LeGrange and Northwest Railroad Company, by Mr. Whitaker, of the thirty-eighth.

The bill amending the law relative to the selection of state depositaries, introduced by Mr. Wilson, of the eleven.

The bill by Mr. Pinson, of the thirty-second, prohibiting the sale of liquor in the town of Greenville.

A number of senate bills were read for the second time.

The senate bill by Mr. Smith, of the thirty-fifth, amending the act providing a lien for mechanics against contractors so as to permit the contractor to give notice of lien to the owner, was read for the third time, and passed.

The bill of Mr. Hackett, of the forty-fourth, providing for the more humane treatment and official visiting of misdemeanor convicts submitted with a substitute that provided that all the laws relative to management of the state convicts apply to misdemeanor convicts. Mr. Fleming addressed the house in behalf of the measure, and made an eloquent speech. He pointed out the strong necessity of putting the county changing under some sort of supervision. When put to vote it resulted in 63 to 43, thus losing the bill.

The resolution by Mr. Robinson, of the fourth, authorizing the commissioner of the state to examine the fish ways in the Savannah river, and report to the governor whether or not they were an obstruction, was read.

Colonel Smith, of Gwinnett, spoke in behalf of the resolution. Mr. Fleming opposed it. It was finally referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Fleming, Hogan and Smith to report in the morning.

The bill of Senator Rogers, of the thirty-first, amending the law relative to the road and providing for submitting it to the people, was read by substitute. Mr. Hodge of Pulaski, introduced several amendments. This is the same bill in substance that was passed by the house a few days ago. The resolution was put to vote, but failed to obtain a quorum and the house adjourned.

## THE SENATE'S WORK.

The School Bill Amended and Passed.

Other Matters Considered.

The senate opened its session yesterday morning with two motions to reconsider, both of which were voted down.

An effort to reconsider the action passing the state bank bill brought out two good speeches, one strongly against the bill by Mr. Robbe, the other by Mr. Corbin in its favor. Several of the members who had voted for the bill on its passage feared the bill might be reconsidered and fall of passage, but the motion for reconsideration was lost.

Senator Jenkins tried to get the senate's action in refusing to vote for the payment of the Haynes and Scott bonds reconsidered. He strongly urged that his motion be reconsidered. The motion was lost.

## The School Bill in the Senate.

At the night session the Fleming school bill was the special order. The committee on education had several amendments. Each of them provided that the school fund of the county be paid into the treasury but held there to the credit of that county, to be paid back to that county as part of the school fund. Another provided that in the month of September the state treasurer shall advance to the credit of the school fund from other sources \$300,000, to be returned to the common school fund when it is received.

Mr. Hatcher submitted an amendment which proposed to strike out the entire fourth section of the original bill and provided that in order to make any payments to teachers the treasurer is authorized to draw a sufficient amount from other sources, not to exceed \$300,000 per year, as may be necessary to pay the teachers quarterly. This struck out the feature about postponement of the opening of schools.

Speeches for the Hatcher amendment were made by Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Daley, Mr. C. W. Smith, Mr. McGee, Mr. Blalock, Mr. Chambers and Mr. Hatcher.

The amendments of Mr. Hatcher were adopted and the amended bill was then passed by a vote of 24 to 9.

## Bills Passed by the Senate.

To change the boundary line of Rome so as to exclude certain lands.

To carry into effect a paragraph of the constitution relating to the regulation of insurance companies.

To change the time of holding the circuit courts in the Flint circuit.

A bill amending the prohibition laws relating to the town of Greenville, in Meriwether county.

A bill amending the charter of Atlanta, so as to give police jurisdiction over the land upon which the new waterworks is situated.

A bill to make it a penalty to injure any property by burning.

A bill to amend section 2845 of the code relating to non-resident witnesses.

A bill to amend the county school laws so

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

# Royal Baking Powder

## ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

as not to require payment of teachers when attending county institutes, and to hold an annual county institute.

A bill to make Jackson, Washington and Lexington state depositaries.

A bill to amend the tax act so as to make search the time for giving in taxes instead of April of each year.

The bill of Mr. Boffeillet, of Bibb, amending the law relating to prosecutions for defamation was passed.

## MORE OF THE GLORIOUS GAME.

The High School Boys Will Meet the Moreland Park Cadets Friday.

With the interest of the big games of Thanksgiving Day just dying away, the interest in football in Atlanta is revived by the announcement that the Moreland Park Cadets and the Boys' High school football teams will meet on the gridiron next Friday.

The average weights of the two teams is between 150 and 175 pounds, and the boys are well trained. The Moreland Park Cadets have been giving daily practice for the past two months and believe that they can do the Boys' High school people up without any too much trouble. The High school team has had the advantage of a Princeton trainer and is composed of some of the best junior football material in the city.

The game will be played at Brinslie park and the admittance will be only 25 cents instead of 50 cents as charged at the other games. The game will be full of interest and the boys should be encouraged in their efforts to establish a standard of athletics in the south.

The teams will line up as follows: Robinson, right tackle; Hootley, left tackle;

le; Hall, left end; Duncan, quarter-back; Wright, center rush; Stillman, right half-back; captain; Daniels, left half-back; Stokes, right-guard; Camp, left-guard; Hill, right end; Cole, full-back.

Brinslie, center rush; Homer, left-guard; Ashford, right-guard; Smart, right tackle; Gilder, left tackle; Markham, quarter-back; Wright, right tackle; Ridley, right half-back; captain; Brodus, left half-back; Fort, right end; Cooper, left end.

The Sun's Review.

NEW YORK, December 11.—The drift of prices downward, owing to the large movement of cotton to the ports and the interior towns, as well as a decline in Liverpool and the southern market, bears increased their short interest and there was considerable long liquidation by many new operators, who have become discouraged by the heavy receipts. The receipts at the ports were about 20,000 bales larger than on the same day last year and the total for the week is estimated at 25,000 to 28,000 bales, against 20,000 for this week last year. Prices advanced slightly, then declined 9 points, and then regained most of this and closed firm, with sales of 20,000 bales. Liverpool declined 2 to 3 points, closing with spot sales of 12,000 bales at unchanged prices. In Manchester yarns were in buyers' favor and unchanged, with sales of 100 bales for spinning, and deliveries on contracts of 300 bales.







## RAILROAD NEWS.

## Holiday Rates Are Authorized by the Passenger Association.

## HEAVY TRAFFIC EXPECTED THIS YEAR

The Committee to Secure Cheap Freight Rates Has Had Its First Meeting—L. & N. Directors Here Yesterday.

Holiday rates have been authorized by the Southern Passenger Association.

The rates this season are for the most part the same as those of last year, and the people along the lines of the railways composing the association will enjoy a rate of 4 cent a mile road trip for distances of 50 miles or less.

This will afford the people in the country and in all the smaller towns and cities of the south an opportunity to visit the places of interest within 200 hundred miles of them during the Christmas holidays.

The passenger people of all the lines say the traffic this year will far exceed that of any previous year, for they say that there is no such thing as a bad time in the country this Christmas.

It is told that the people on the farms here in Georgia were never better situated than this year at Christmas time. They have made good crops this year and are free from debt. They have paid out and have enough corn in the crib and enough meat in the smokehouse to start the coming year in the face with right good cheer, indeed.

The farmers of this section of the country have at last learned that it is a wiser policy to live at home.

All along the railroads it is said to be evident that thrift and industry and progress prevail and that the people will have more money to spend this season than they have had for the past five seasons.

This is given as the principal cause for the expected increase in traffic this season. The people are coming to town to enjoy the holidays and the railroads are getting ready to haul them, putting on increased passenger facilities.

There is always a great rush to the railroads at Christmas time, but it has not been so vast the past two or three years as it used to be. The cheap rates always conspire with the merriment of the season to bring people with a perfect rush to the railroad lines and to the great cities.

The rate this year is favorable, being 2 cents a mile, and everybody will take a trip to some place. The tickets will be placed on sale December 22d. They will be good until January 2, 1894.

## The Committee on Cheap Rates.

The committee appointed at the recent meeting of citizens of Atlanta at the Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, Colonel Adair, chairman of the committee, not being present on account of continued illness, Mr. W. A. Hemphill was called to preside over the meeting.

There was an informal discussion of the work to be organized and pushed forward by the committee, but no action was taken of a definite nature by the members.

It was thought best to postpone the meeting until next Thursday, when the members of the committee will again be requested to get themselves together in the Chamber of Commerce to organize the body and get down to business in earnest.

There is no definite plan at this time, even by way of suggestion, looking to the progress of the work contemplated, which is to secure from the railroads entering Atlanta a better system of freight rates, such as will destroy discrimination.

The members of the committee all seem to be firmly united on the question involved but they have not yet mentioned the scheme by which they will accomplish this.

The meeting next Thursday will be held in the Chamber of Commerce at 12 o'clock.

## Louisville and Nashville Directors.

A private car from the Louisville and Nashville was sidetracked in Atlanta for a few minutes yesterday.

It was full of directors of the Louisville and Nashville who have been riding around over the lines of that system of railways.

There may be something of greater significance to their visit, and it is even said that they have come through the south to study the situation here with reference to the rumored determination to purchase the connecting lines between Montgomery and the port at Charleston or Port Royal.

This has been the rumor of especial interest in railroad circles for some time, and when it was known yesterday that these directors of the Louisville and Nashville had come to Atlanta, coming at that, over the Georgia railroad, the rumor took on new life. These railroad men who have doubted the rumors before now say they must bear some truth. The directors would not talk much about it, and simply said they were coming south for the purpose of inspecting the lines composing the Louisville and Nashville system and taking a little hunting expedition.

They had some fine pointer dogs with them and the car looked a perfect picture of a hunter's home.

## AN INTERNATIONAL APRON AUCTION

On Thursday Afternoon at Caldwell's Hall, West End.

An entertainment most novel and attractive will be given next Thursday afternoon and evening at Caldwell's hall, West End, by the ladies of the Episcopal mission.

These ladies have, for months past, been receiving from their friends in foreign countries, and in the different states of the union, beautiful aprons of every style and description. Many of them are prettily patterned or embroidered after the coat-of-arms, flags or other emblem of the state or nation from which they were sent.

The collection is now about complete and the aprons will be offered to the highest bidder at the hall in West End on Thursday evening next. During that afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock, these ladies will open a bazaar of fancy needlework, and at 8 p. m. they will serve refreshments and render some excellent music during the progress of the auction. They extend a cordial invitation to all.

Beecham's Pills cure indigestion and constipation.

We are opening up three carloads of elegant furniture, chamber and parlor suits, hat racks, bookcases, desks, glass door wardrobes, elegant leather couches and chairs at great bargains.

P. H. SNOOK & SON.

## THE LIBERTY BELL.

Mayor Goodwin Receives a Telegram Asking for Aid.

Mayor Goodwin is called upon to raise \$40 to help pay the Liberty bell out of debt. Yesterday there came to him the following telegram:

"New York, December 11.—Mayor Goodwin: The Columbian Liberty bell is still \$2,000 in debt, equal to \$40 to each principal city in the United States. Will you secure this amount from citizens or request your board of trade to act in the matter? Doubtless every liberty lover will be pleased to have the great bell ring Christmas eve Columbia year out of debt. This is a patriotic and your answer free by courtesy of Postal Telegraph Cable Company."

WILLIAM O. McDOWELL, Chairman.

Mayor Goodwin will take steps to secure a contribution from Atlanta citizens such as will uphold the record of patriotism and loyalty so characteristic of the Atlanta citizen.

P. H. Snook & Son's Furniture Store was crowded all yesterday with eager buyers. They are showing some elegant leather couches and chairs, full hair-stuffed, beautiful Christmas presents.

## ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

An Atlanta Product in Carload Lots. There is one manufacturing concern in Atlanta through which her fame has spread all over America and even abroad, for S. S. S. is not only well known to the remotest portions of the United States, but its popularity reaches to foreign climes as well. Frequent shipments are made both to Canada and Cuba. A solid carload was yesterday forwarded to San Francisco to supply the demand of this excellent blood remedy on the Pacific slope. The car bore the flaming announcement, "Loaded with S. S. S. for San Francisco."

## THE STATE BANK BILL.

A Talk with Captain English Concerning Proposed Remedies.

Since the passage by the house of the Calvin-Veach bill, providing for state banks of issue, considerable gossip concerning certain imperfections in the bill, as passed, has been afloat. Concerning this a Constitution reporter had a talk yesterday afternoon with Captain James W. English, president of the American Trust and Banking Company.

"Yes," answered the captain, in reply to a question as to whether he had read the bill, "yes, I have read the Calvin-Veach bill carefully and critically. There are some excellent features in the bill, taken as a whole, but in my opinion, and I make the statement after thorough consideration, there are some flaws which make it inoperative."

"I refer especially," continued the captain, "to sections 6 and 7. Now section 6 states:

"That one-half of the cash so paid in on the capital stock shall be set apart and kept on deposit in the vaults of said bank as a fund for the redemption of the bills issued by said bank, and shall be used for no other purpose, and section seven provides that the remaining half of the capital stock so paid in shall be invested in valid county, municipal, state or United States bonds, as follows:

"Not less than one-half of said sum shall be invested in valid state bonds or bonds of the United States, but the balance may be invested in the valid bonds of any county or municipality in this state, provided, however, that none of said bonds are below par of their face value, and provided, further, that the commission aforesaid shall appear on the face of the bonds."

"Under these two sections alone I think that whole bill impracticable, and I cannot see how any bank can do business under such requirements."

"In addition to the above, section 13 provides:

"That such banks shall, at all times, have and keep as a reserve fund, in cash, an amount equal to at least 25 per cent of the aggregate amount of its deposits in such bank, the shareholders shall be personally liable in amount with, together with the amount of their liability for the security of the circulating notes aforesaid, shall equal the amount of their stock in said bank at the par value thereof, provided, however, that such personal liability is hereby pledged, first to the security of the circulating notes aforesaid, and subject thereto for the security of depositors."

"To these sections I principally object, and to any one who reads them carefully it must appear that the bill cannot work. Now, to illustrate, let us take a bank starting out with a capital stock of \$100,000. Fifty thousand dollars cash must be in the vaults, and the remainder must be invested in bonds as provided for in section 7. Section 6 provides that that \$50,000 cannot be used for any other purpose than the redemption of notes, consequently the bank has no money to start on. For instance, if one of its customers presents a check on a Macon, Augusta, Columbus or Atlanta bank, it could not be received as a cash deposit, nor could the proceeds of it be subject to his check until collected."

"As to state banks already in existence, it would be impossible for one of them to become a bank of issue, without first collecting in all capital stock loaned out among its patrons. There is no inducement," continued the captain with emphasis, "offered to any bank new or old to become a bank of issue under the provisions of this bill. For instance, the bank with which I am connected has a capital stock of \$200,000. As provided for in section 6 and 7 of the bill, we would be compelled to collect in all that money before we could redeem our notes, consequently the bank would be a dead weight on the state."

"Taking into consideration all these facts, I do not think that the Calvin-Veach bill could ever be put into practical operation. In comparison with this new measure the present law governing state banks is much more just and reasonable. And so is the national banking law, for they both take into consideration the quick assets of a bank, which means, of course, money which may be due them from their associate banks, as it is also reasonable to suppose that they may be due from their correspondent in any large city."

"Then, again, section 6 of this bill would not permit you to cash a check on the treasury of the United States if it interfered in any way with the fund set apart to redeem outstanding notes."

"What I propose as a remedy for section 6? Well, that is easy. Just forbid that this reserve fund shall be loaned out and let it stay to be used for purchasing exchange and cashing checks on solvent banks, as it is also reasonable to suppose that they may be due from their correspondent in any large city."

"The HERALD SUNDAYS AGAIN.

The Reasons Which Brought Around the Second Suspension.

The Daily News, which was The Herald under a new name, announced its second suspension yesterday afternoon.

When Messrs. Carter and Knox found their venture so unceremoniously closed out they concluded not to lose time pending location, but to start up again under a new name. For several weeks, therefore, The Evening News has been filling a brief life.

Yesterday the failure of certain negotiations made it advisable to shut down again. After stating these reasons, The News says:

"For that reason we shall discontinue the publication of The Daily News temporarily, and until we have again secured The Herald press or have obtained one equally as fast. The organization of The Daily News, which is perfect, includes the old staff of The Herald, and will remain intact until we have overcome the mechanical difficulties which we expect to do in a few days."

"The Boyhood of the Russian Czar" is to be described in The Youth's Companion, from which it is a long resident of St. Petersburg, and who has already done so much in making Russian life familiar in America.

By virtue of an order of the superior court of Fulton county in the case of American Press Association vs. Atlanta Herald Newspaper Company, I will sell at private sale the printing outfit and property of said Atlanta Herald Newspaper Company, consisting of one Hoe perfecting press, stereotyping outfit, wetting machine, boiler, motor, shafting, pulleys, belting, stock of metal, ink and paper. Also the outfit of type, stands, cabinets, stones, galleys, proof press, etc. Also the office furniture, consisting of iron safe, desks, tables, chairs, etc., now located at 48 Edgewood avenue. Bids are asked for upon all the foregoing in lots or in bulk for cash, the bids to be delivered to me on or before five o'clock p. m. December 20, 1893. The outfit is exceptionally good, the machinery of the best make and in first-class condition. Personal inspection is invited. SAMUEL BARNETT, Receiver, 537 Equitable Building.

Grand Auction Sale of Horses, Tuesday, December 12th, at 10 a. m., at J. B. Thompson's stable, 102, 104 and 106 Marietta street, 67 head of all classes that must be sold to make room for more now on the road. I mean business.

Why, because we have knocked competition out. We want to reduce our stock before new year instead of after, and have marked our goods away down to "after Christmas prices."

We invite all to come and look. Suits made to order.

Lumpkin, Cole & Stewart

Clothiers and Tailors,

26 Whitehall Street.

Mountain Dew Corn \$1.50 per gallon. E. A. Franklin, 60 Decatur st.

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## "Choosing an Occupation"

How few are in their right niche. It's usually because they drop into the first job they get, instead of wisely choosing their life-work according to their talents.

A splendid series of articles on "Getting Ready for Life's Work" will appear in

The Youth's Companion

Programme for 1894 Brighter than Ever.

FREE

"SWEET CHARITY," a beautiful picture of Colonial times, in colors, 14 1/2 x 21 inches in size, presented to all New (or Renewing) subscribers. All New Subscribers sending \$1.75 now, get THE COMPANION Free to January 1, and a full year from that date. Samples copies free.

Boston, Mass.

LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD,

General and Nervous Debility,

Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young, Robust, Noble Manhood Fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Underdeveloped Organs and Parts of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment—Beware of a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs mailed, sealed, free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Something new.

handsome.

and exclusively ours

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Furnishings window.

Windsor & four-in-hands

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a correct form teck,

the shapes.

A. Beecham & Son.

Of course,

24 Whitehall Street,

Cor. Alabama.

THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

Read all the advertisements.

Visit all the stores, and then go to Bolles, the Stationer, 8 Marietta street, for your Christmas Presents.

Receiver's Sale.

By virtue of an order of the superior court of Fulton county in the case of American Press Association vs. Atlanta Herald Newspaper Company, I will sell at private sale the printing outfit and property of said Atlanta Herald Newspaper Company, consisting of one Hoe perfecting press, stereotyping outfit, wetting machine, boiler, motor, shafting, pulleys, belting, stock of metal, ink and paper. Also the outfit of type, stands, cabinets, stones, galleys, proof press, etc. Also the office furniture, consisting of iron safe, desks, tables, chairs, etc., now located at 48 Edgewood avenue. Bids are asked for upon all the foregoing in lots or in bulk for cash, the bids to be delivered to me on or before five o'clock p. m. December 20, 1893. The outfit is exceptionally good, the machinery of the best make and in first-class condition. Personal inspection is invited. SAMUEL BARNETT, Receiver, 537 Equitable Building.

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Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Silver-ware, Etc., Etc. Reliable goods

Fair dealings and bottom prices.

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Want anything in Clothing, Hats or Furnishing Goods.

You Can Get the Right Thing and

SAVE MONEY,

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and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Desk of patients. R. M. WOOLLEY, M.D., Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 1/2 Whitehall St.

A Grave Fault.

The Tendency of Many

People to Pro-

crastinate.

A Habit That Is Prone to Lead

to Life-Long Difficulty.

One of the worst faults of mankind is procrastination. We are continually putting off until another time things that ought to be done at once. This fault grows on people and finally becomes second nature, valuable time is thus lost, and it is only some startling occurrence, some striking example of the folly of procrastination that leads one to reform in this respect.

But as the effect of this evil habit upon the one who practices it, it is tenfold worse for the innocent sufferers through another's fault. With them there is too often no repentance, and the good once lost through procrastination can never be regained.

Take, for instance, persons who are suffering from disease, especially those forms of delicate diseases peculiar to men and women and are private in their nature. Such diseases, if not attended to at once, often cause untold misery, if taken at once, and treated by expert and skillful specialists, all danger, worry and trouble is generally avoided. Dr. Hathaway & Co., the eminent specialists of this city, are considered to be the leading and most successful in the treatment and cure of all such diseases. If you place your case into their hands you can rest assured of satisfactory results and an honest opinion given of your trouble.

Cases not cured or improperly treated by other physicians especially solicited.

SPECIALTIES—Syphilis, Stricture, Debility, Scurvy, Hydrocele, Varicocele, Prolapsus, Mules, Brachy Marka, Superfluous Hair, Pimples, Ulcers, Itch, Scars and Diseases of Women.

Consultation and examination free and confidential. Call on or address DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 22-1/2 S. Broad st., Rooms 34 and 35, Inman Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Hours—9 to 12, 2 to 6 and 7 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 1.

Mail treatment given by sending for symptom blanks—No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases. If you do not wish to address Dr. Hathaway & Co., simply write lock box 69, Atlanta, Ga.

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Are you going to the world's fair or any point in the northwest, via Chicago? If so ask your ticket agent for ticket via Louisville or via Cincinnati, and Indianapolis; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Monon. Elegant through cars with Pullman vestibule trains to Chicago via Louisville and Cincinnati, with magnificent parlor, dining and compartment cars.

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We must have the largest, lowest priced and best assortment of Suits, Overcoats, Hats and Furnishings in the city. Why, it seems as if everybody was in need and wanted to buy from us, the way people flocked to our store the last week. When people find the right sort and are pleased, they tell their friends and THEY come. That makes trade and our goods are trade-producers. Suits at \$10. Ten dollars is powerful in men's suits. How nearly imperial you'll know when you see our assortment at that price. Suits at \$15. In appearance you'd judge them as made to order at \$30. If you buy them and wear them your share of the prize will be that they were not \$30. A whole store full of good things for men and boys' wear. Everything—except shoes.

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Gold Hair Pins,  
Gold Brooches,  
Gold Lace Pins,  
Gold Scarf Pins,  
Gold Sleeve Links,  
Gold Baby Pins,  
Gold Baby Buttons,  
Gold Belt Buckles,  
Silver Tea Sets,  
Silver Water Pitchers.  
Silver Fruit Dishes,  
Silver Berry Bowls,  
Silver Sugars and Creams,  
Silver After Dinner Coffe Pots,  
Silver Bon Bon Dishes,  
Silver Orange Spoons,  
Silver Berry Spoons,  
Silver Fish Knives and Forks,  
Silver Salad Spoons and Forks,

Silver Oyster Forks,  
Silver Individual Butter Knives,  
Silver Carving Sets,  
Silver Tea Balls,  
Silver Tea Ball Holders,  
Silver Tea Strainers,  
Silver Hat Pins,  
Silver Hair Pins,  
Silver Nail Files,  
Silver Shoe Buttoners,  
Silver Shoe Horns,  
Silver Glove Buttoners,  
Silver Belt Buckles,  
Silver Garters,  
Silver Military Brushes,  
Silver Hat Brushes,  
Silver Clothes Brushes,  
Silver Velvet Brushes,  
Silver Whisk Brooms,  
Silver Picture Frames,  
Silver Mirrors,  
Silver Hair Brushes,  
Silver Combs,  
Silver HPin Trays,  
Silver Manicure Sets,  
Silver Toilet Bottles,  
Silver Powder Boxes,  
Silver Jewel Boxes,  
Silver Vinaigrettes,  
Silver Needle Cases,  
Silver Curling Tongs,  
Silver Bracelets,  
Silver Razors,  
Silver Razor Straps,  
Silver Shaving Brushes,  
Silver Mustache Brushes,  
Silver Key Rings,  
Silver Key Chains,  
Silver Hat Markers,  
Silver Cuff Buttons,  
Silver Suspenders,  
Silver Pocket Knives,  
Silver Smokers' Knives,  
Silver Cigar Cutters,  
Silver Match Boxes,  
Silver Cigarette Cases,  
Silver Key Tags,  
Silver Satchel Tags,  
Silver Umbrella Straps,  
Silver Cork Screws,  
Silver Champagne Openers,  
Silver Scissors,  
Silver Cravat Holders,  
Silver Book Marks,  
Silver Court Plaster Cases,  
Silver Ink Stands,  
Silver Pen Holders,  
Silver Envelope Openers,  
Silver Blotters,  
Silver Baby Rattles,  
Silver Card Cases, (lady's),  
Silver Pocket Books, (lady's),  
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And everything for table and household purposes made in Sterling Silver.

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\$1.65 per gallon. E. A.  
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Gold Hair Pins,  
Gold Brooches,  
Gold Lace Pins,  
Gold Scarf Pins,  
Gold Sleeve Links,  
Gold Baby Pins,  
Gold Baby Buttons,  
Gold Belt Buckles,  
Silver Tea Sets,  
Silver Water Pitchers,  
Silver Fruit Dishes,  
Silver Berry Bowls,  
Silver Sugars and Creams,  
Silver After Dinner Coffee Pots,  
Silver Bon Bon Dishes,  
Silver Orange Spoons,  
Silver Berry Spoons,  
Silver Fish Knives and Forks,  
Silver Salad Spoons and Forks,  
Silver Oyster Forks,  
Silver Individual Butter Knives,  
Silver Carving Sets,  
Silver Tea Balls,  
Silver Tea Ball Holders,  
Silver Tea Strainers,  
Silver Hat Pins,  
Silver Hair Pins,  
Silver Nail Files,  
Silver Shoe Buttoners,  
Silver Shoe Horns,  
Silver Glove Buttoners,  
Silver Belt Buckles,  
Silver Garters,  
Silver Miltray Brushes,  
Silver Hat Brushes,  
Silver Clothes Brushes,  
Silver Velvet Brushes,  
Silver Whisk Brooms,  
Silver Picture Frames,  
Silver Mirrors,  
Silver Hair Brushes,  
Silver Combs,  
Silver HPin Trays,  
Silver Manicure Sets,  
Silver Toilet Bottles,  
Silver Powder Boxes,  
Silver Jewel Boxes,  
Silver Vinaigrettes,  
Silver Needle Cases,  
Silver Curling Tongs,  
Silver Bracelets,  
Silver Razors,  
Silver Razor Strops,  
Silver Shaving Brushes,  
Silver Mustache Brushes,  
Silver Key Rings,  
Silver Key Chains,  
Silver Hat Markers,  
Silver Cuff Buttons,  
Silver Suspenders,  
Silver Pocket Knives,  
Silver Smokers' Knives,  
Silver Cigar Cutters,  
Silver Match Boxes,  
Silver Cigarette Cases,  
Silver Key Tags,  
Silver Satchel Tags,  
Silver Umbrella Straps,  
Silver Cork Screws,  
Silver Champagne Openers,  
Silver Scissors,  
Silver Cravat Holders,  
Silver Book Marks,  
Silver Court Plaster Cases,  
Silver Ink Stands,  
Silver Pen Holders,  
Silver Envelope Openers,  
Silver Blotters,  
Silver Baby Rattles,  
Silver Card Cases, (lady's),  
Silver Pocket Books, (lady's),  
Silver Card Cases, (gents'),  
Silver Pocket Books, (gents')

And everything for table and household purposes made in Sterling Silver.

You will save time and money by looking through this stock. No trouble to show goods.

You are cordially invited to call.

# CRANKSHAW

## JEWELER,

28½ Whitehall Street. Up Stairs.  
dec 8 1884



## IT WAS OVERHAULED

The Office Formerly Occupied by C. C. Wimbish, the Surveyor.

## MR. J. D. STOCKER NOW ON DECK

Criminal Court Resumed Yesterday Morning—Jailbirds on Trial—Improvements Going on at the Custom House.

An old ledger was closed at the custom house yesterday morning and a new one was immediately opened.

It was caused by the going out of C. C. Wimbish and the coming in of Mr. J. D. Stocker, the new surveyor of customs. There was a little ceremony at the transfer and only a moment's interruption. The newly appointed officer entered upon the discharge of his duties without delay and the first thing which he initiated the new surveyor was in the nature of a general overhauling.

The floors were scoured, the books dusted, the cobwebs routed from their moorings in the corner, the furniture rearranged and everything about the office so adjusted as to give it a new and totally different aspect.

Mr. Stocker will make a good surveyor, and his appointment to the office which he will occupy for the next four years has given very general satisfaction. The opinion of Mr. Stocker, on which this confidence is grounded, will no doubt be happily sustained by the efficient manner in which he will discharge the duties of his position.

At any rate, without subtracting from the worth of Mr. Stocker, the change from the recent colored occupant, whose bitter partisanship made his lingering offensive to the democratic people of this city, however manifest his personal merit may have been, is decidedly a good one, and from a democratic point of view, one that will be highly relished.

**A Democratic Stronghold.**

With one or two valuable exceptions the custom house is now a democratic stronghold.

This comprehensive declaration applies to the entire building, from the cellar in which the janitor stores away the implements of his position to the little tower on the roof in which the weather man keeps his eye on the storm.

The republicans who still remain in the building are all capital and clever men without the taint of underhanded opposition or the shadow of offensive partisanship. All vestiges of this character have now been happily erased and the average democrat as he passes in front of the building can now behold it with more complacency. For several weeks, at least, the combination at the custom house will remain as it is at present. Everything is moving along smoothly and everything bids fair for the success of the present administration.

**Dr. Fox's Department.**

In the office of the postmaster everything was moving along smoothly yesterday afternoon.

Dr. Fox has acquired the duties of his new position with wonderful rapidity. His manner is that of long acquaintance with the desk on which his important documents are piled and without the criticism that might be excited by an overplus of self-confidence, he merits commendation for the rapid manner in which he has mastered the technicalities of his position. The assistant postmaster has been thoroughly initiated into the secrets of his office and appeared to have all the work he could manage yesterday. With an affable smile on his face, he paused to investigate the nature of his interruption, and after relieving his curiosity as if nothing had occurred.

All of the clerks in the office have made themselves familiar with their duties, as those who have dropped into the office during the last few days can testify.

**In the Local Delivery.**

An improvement in the local delivery rooms was commenced yesterday and by 5 o'clock in the afternoon a complete transformation had occurred.

Mr. Blodgett is now separated from the "herce democracy" by a new wire railing, which was introduced in the office yesterday and which adds to the beauty of its general appearance, while it answers the more important object of security.

A handsome new carpet, which has been in abeyance for nearly three years, and which has been stored away in the expectation of a more convenient season, was brought out from its retreat and spread out in the disclosure of its beautiful figure under the superintendent's desk.

The chair, which for several years has been sacred to the occupancy of Mr. Wallace Rhodes, has been removed from its anchorage in the northeast corner of the room and carried into the larger room adjacent.

No department of the postoffice is more thoroughly managed than the local delivery and, without reserve, it may be stated that much of the credit is due to the efficiency of Mr. Blodgett and those who share with him the responsibility of his position.

**Moonshiners on Hand.**

The criminal docket of the United States court, Judge Newman presiding, was resumed yesterday morning, after an interval of several weeks, during which time his honor has been occupied with the pendency of civil litigation.

In large numbers the accused, together with their witnesses, were on hand yesterday morning and several cases were tried. The defendants were all occupants of the Fulton county jail who had been incarcerated for several weeks, and who were anxiously clamoring for a trial.

In addition to those tried yesterday, there are still quite a large number to whom justice has not as yet been administered and who are still waiting in the hope of being discharged, or at the furthest, only mildly punished by the jury.

The session of the court was full of interest. From the present outlook, the time of the judge and the district attorney will be occupied for several days to come, and they will get a good Christmas dose of the mountaineer.

**Two Years and \$500.**

Among the accused parties tried yesterday was James Vaughn, charged with counterfeiting.

Vaughn will be remembered as having figured in the Jackson county discovery about three months ago. He was brought to Atlanta and given a preliminary hearing before Judge Gaston, the United States commissioner.

He was convicted of the charge that was brought against him and was sentenced by the court to two years of hard labor in the Ohio penitentiary, in addition to a fine of \$50, which he will have to forfeit out of his property.

**POLICE COMMISSIONERS MEET.**

Monthly Meeting of the Police Board Held Yesterday Afternoon.

Routine business occupied the attention of the board of police commissioners at their regular monthly meeting at police headquarters yesterday afternoon. The reports of officers, the filing of bills for the month's expenses of the department and such other matters as come up at the monthly meetings comprised the subjects that received action from the board.

Chief Connolly reported the force in good working order. He had not a single complaint to make of the men, but said they were moving along nicely, attending to their duties. His report of the month's business showed that 553 cases were made during the month of November, of which 14 were state cases and 533 city cases. The amount of fines imposed during the month by the recorder was \$3,806.10. Of this latter amount \$3,321.50 was collected; \$9 was remitted by the mayor; \$238 suspended; \$1,674.35 was worked out on the streets.

Troopman J. Wooten was a member of the detective department, and transferred from his former position of wagonman under Captain Manly, to detective duty under Captain Wright. Officer Wooten has been doing detective work for several weeks, having been specially detailed, and his work has given satisfaction. He takes the place of Detective McConnell.

## AGNES SCOTT INSTITUTE.

One of the South's Most Popular Schools.

## THE WORK IT IS DOING.

An Educational Institution That is the Pride of Georgia—its Spring Term Opens January 16th, 1894.

The spring term of this noted school for girls, commences on January 16th, next. The attendance on the fall term, closing on the 15th of January, has been, as in the past history of this school, very large, and is now almost up to the full capacity of the dormitories. A few more boarders, by early application, can be comfortably accommodated.

No school in the south has enjoyed more constant and brilliant success than the Agnes Scott, and the causes of this success are evident.

1. Its location in north Georgia is unrivaled; the local surroundings are ideal, Decatur having long been noted for its refined, educated and religious society.

2. A large and accomplished corps of trained and experienced teachers, a member of the faculty having been selected for his or her character and special qualifications for the chair occupied.

3. Thorough work. The utmost effort is made to do thorough teaching, and no careless or antiquated methods are used. None of the officers or teachers have any financial interest in the management of the institution, and each teacher is able to give her or his entire time and undivided and disinterested attention to the work of instructing. Pupils not making satisfactory progress, or not improving their time are not allowed to waste the money of parents by further attendance.

The curriculum is already high. It is rapidly pursued and is being steadily advanced as the school grows in years. It is the desire and aim of trustees and faculty to place the Agnes Scott as the leader in elevating the standard of female education in the south.

The special departments, as music and art, are well equipped and under charge of skilled specialists, are fully abreast of the times and the best schools.

4. The low scale of fees, these having been fixed, not with the view of money making, but simply to cover current expenses, repaired and equipment.

5. The superb buildings were constructed especially for school purposes, and are approved plans. They are all of brick, heated by steam, lighted by electricity, scientifically ventilated and supplied throughout with hot and cold water and fire hose.

These are some of the leading causes of the brilliant success of the Agnes Scott. The school is in every department, well equipped for its work with all necessary appliances and apparatus, and the attention cannot be called in an article of this character for lack of space to the parents contemplating the selection of a school at this time of year, during the next year will be furnished with catalogue on application to the principal at Decatur, DeKalb county, Ga.

**The West End Baptist Anniversary.**

Five years ago the West End Baptist was born. Being a healthy child at birth, it soon crept, then walked, reached adult age and has now attained sturdy manhood.

The time was ripe for its entry into the world, and by energy infused into the members by a persevering leader, the pastor, the child grew into manhood at a remarkably early age.

The discourse delivered by the pastor last Sunday on the occasion of his fifth anniversary as pastor of the church, was listened to by a crowded house and many interesting facts were brought out that created some surprise among many of the large congregation that were not familiar with the details of the workings of the church.

About 300 names have been enrolled in the church, or an increase in membership of an average of sixty a year. With an \$18,000 has been raised for all purposes during Rev. Mr. Jameson's pastorate of five years. This amount has been expended in building a church house, benevolence, missions and the support of the pastor, etc. The pastor had groups for congratulating the church and congregation for their liberality and success in the past and predicted greater achievements in the year, upon which he has just entered, than any of the previous five years just ended.

He also took occasion to speak of the unanimity with which the entire membership had worked, and said that with so many people associated together there were always differences as to the best policy in carrying on the work of the church, but that it afforded him great pleasure to say that harmony and brotherly love had always prevailed and that not a breach had been made to mar the friendship of any of the members. They had worked together as one family, having in view only one object—that of glorifying God and building up His cause in West End.

The choir rendered some exquisite music, and a solo by Mrs. C. W. Howard held the congregation spellbound during its rendition. Altogether it was a happy day with the West End Baptists.

**AN INFORMAL OPENING.**

Mr. A. C. Cleveland, of the Exchange Hotel, Entertains His Friends.

Last evening Mr. A. C. Cleveland, of the Exchange hotel, gave an informal opening. There was quite a jolly crowd present and the occasion was truly an enjoyable one. The spacious parlors were brilliantly illuminated and the whole house was thrown open to the guests. At 6 o'clock a charming dinner was served in a room where all the delicacies one could wish for were served. Mr. Cleveland received many praises during the evening for his excellent management, and the house has already become a popular one. The hotel occupies the entire building with numbers 151 to 155 Marietta street, and under his faithful management will without doubt prove to be a success.

Mr. Cleveland does know what the people want and is sure to please them.

Mr. Harry M. Phlegar, a prominent young business man of Williamsport, Pa., accompanied by his mother, Mrs. E. M. Phlegar, will take up his residence in this city. They will reside with his sister, Mrs. W. H. Lindsay, at 111 Walton street.

**KNOWLEDGE**

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Sing a song of "Gold Dust" a package full of shine.

All the dirt of ages it will undermine;

When we learn to use it,

work becomes like play.

Isn't that a happy thought for next House-cleaning Day?

With Gold Dust Washing Powder

the spots on the floor, the dirt on the wall, the finger marks on the doors, the stains on the windows, the grease on the dishes, the tarnish on the silver, are quickly removed.

You can get "other kinds," but they all cost more money and require more effort.

Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Montreal.

## GARLAND BASE-BURNER

## Heating Stoves

Are the Best and Most Economical Made.

You build your fire in the beginning of winter and it does not go out during the winter. No waste of kindling. Come and see them.

Also a full line of Hard and Soft

## COAL, COKE AND WOOD STOVES.

Coal Vases, Tin Sets, Fenders, etc.

A new line of MANTELS and GAS FIXTURES just in, cheaper than anywhere else.

## Hunnicut &amp; Bellingrath Company

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

## "ARE YOU WEARY AND HEAVY LADEN?"

Do you feel depressed and broken down from coughing and bad colds? It seems that some member of nearly every family in Atlanta is more or less affected. It is a dangerous thing to let a "bad cold" have its way. It may not seem so, but unless checked it leads to Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption.

Tyner's Eucalyptus Cough Syrup cures all affections of the throat, lungs and bronchial tubes. It is a positive relief for difficult breathing, irritation of the throat, loss of voice, soreness of the lungs, pains in the chest. It affords temporary relief for consumption.

Yes, there is lots of coughing, and unless it is stopped—there may be lots of deaths. Tyner's Cough Syrup will stop the coughing.

CHARLES O. TYNER, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, Cor. Broad and Marietta Sts., Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA ELEVATOR CO., OFFICE AND WORKS, Means Street W. and A. R. ATLANTA, GA.

ELEVATORS

## THE "GRAMLING &amp; NISBET" STOCK

## TO BE SACRIFICED.

## SALE COMMENCES TODAY

79, 81 and 83 Whitehal St.

Louis Wellhouse, Receiver.

## SHOES! SHOES!



Shoes never were so cheap. Our stock is new and was bought at hard-time prices and will be sold accordingly. Come and learn the Low Prices at which we are selling Good Goods.

McKELDIN & CARLTON,

23 Whitehall St.

45 Peachtree St.

## GRAND XMAS SALE

—OF— FINE FURNITURE!

The P. H. Snook & Son entire stock regardless of cost. Everything must go. Six hundred handsome Chamber, Parlor and Dining Suits, China Closets, Hat Racks, Sideboards, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Chiffoniers, Easels, Fancy Glasses with hundreds of beautiful Chairs and Rockers with two carloads of elegant Leather Couches and Turkish Chairs and Rockers. See the luxurious Furniture specially adapted for Christmas times, and will be ready Monday morning. 300 solid oak suits only \$13.50. 100 Cheval Suits only \$16. SPOT CASH PRICES or Monday. Woven wire Springs only \$1.25. All Cotton Mattresses only \$3.50.

The largest and handsomest assortment of fine Furniture ever shown in the south.

HENRY R. POWERS, RECEIVER.

## Does Your Roof Need Painting?

Delay may be dangerous and expensive.

BLACK DIAMOND ROOF PAINT affords the best known protection for tin and metal roofs. For sale and applied by

SOUTHERN PAINT AND ROOFING CO.,

23 SOUTH BROAD STREET.

## SHOE MERCHANTS!

Dealers are beginning to be interested in Shoes for the season to come. We've been thinking for you—forecasting the styles, discriminating and securing whatever promised best, and are now ready to show you every sort that ought to be in stock. Choose the quality you prefer—and the fashion. There's nothing else to waste a thought on.

Retailers may here buy in any quantity and select their own range or series of sizes. That's exceptional—the result of progressive jobbing.

## Concerning Two Specials:

"Old Colony" is the strong, historic alname impressed on a particular line of Men's Calf Shoes.

"Queen and Crescent" is the brand that distinguishes a particular line of Women's Dongola Shoes—button or lace.

Both are manufactured to our order and wise merchants say they are beyond compare the best best values and easiest sellers ever shown.

GOLEMAN, BURDEN & WARTHEN CO.,

Cor. Pryorand Decatur Sts., Atlanta.





hi  
there!!

don't be in a hurry—read this. the distillery bottling—genuine—“o. o. p.”—old oscar pepper—kentucky's finest whisky—is put up in square bottles, with large “o. o. p.” printed in red on face of white label—white caps, embossed in red—“o. o. p.”—now be careful—don't be deceived.

bluthenthal & bickart.

“b. & b.”

marietta & forsyth.

whiskies, whiskies, whiskies.  
“four aces whisky.”  
“canadian club.”  
“cleveland club,” dollar a quart.

A Rare Chance.  
Having more business than I can well attend to, I wish to sell out my interest in the May Mantel Company.

This is an excellent opportunity to embark in a well established, safe, and remunerative business, with a large and extensive trade extending throughout the Southern States, and to step into a good snug berth, a responsible position, and a remunerative salary.

This manufactory has a first-class reputation for fine work, and has a record of financial prosperity equalled by few in this country. Address George S. May, Atlanta, Ga.



Open Evenings.

We invite you to inspect our stock of novelties in Gold and Silver, suitable for holiday presents.

A. L. DELKIN CO.  
69 Whitehall St.

JAMES E. HICKEY,

DEALER IN

Fine Vehicles and Harness

Horse and Dray Covers,

No. 27 WEST ALABAMA STREET.

Full line of Horse Blankets and Fur and Plush Robes.

Telephone 782.  
Agent for the Birmingham Wagon Company, Birmingham, N. Y. celebrated make of line buggies, surreys and spring wagons. aug30—ly 1st col sp

Several dealers are selling whisky in second-hand “Purity” Bottles for “Purity” Rye. Others pretend to sell our “Purity” under other brands. The genuine Rose's “Purity” Rye sold only in Atlanta by The R. M. Rose Co., Sole Proprietors, 12 Marietta street.

Now Order and Plant

As soon as it rains shade trees, fruit trees, ornamental and flowering trees and shrubs, roses, etc. The best and cheapest can be had from

W. D. BEATIE,  
508 Equitable Building.  
Catalogue free.

## IT HAS BEGUN.

Pat Meehan, Charged with Robert McBride's Murder, on Trial.

ELEVEN JURORS HAVE BEEN SELECTED

Judge Clark Re-used to Change His Hours of Holding Court—Examination of Witnesses Commences Today.

After eleven jurors had been selected in the case of the state against Pat Meehan, charged with the murder of Robert McBride, Judge Richard Clark adjourned court yesterday at 12:30 o'clock until 9 o'clock this morning, when the search for the twelfth juror will be taken up in Judge Lumpkin's courtroom.

When the court was called to order at 10 o'clock, the solicitor called the court's attention to Meehan's case, called the witnesses for the state and announced ready for the defense. Then began the tedious work of qualifying the twelve jurors who are to decide the guilt or justification of the defendant's murderous act.

Pat Meehan, the defendant, sat in the middle of his attorneys. He was dressed in a close-fitting coat of black—double-breasted—and a simple black cravat, tied in a four-in-hand fashion. His hair—though he was mostly bald—was closely cropped and showed more of a dark shadow than anything else. He is hardly the typical Irishman in look, but when he speaks the touch of the brogue is evident. His attorneys were Messrs. Dorsey, Brewster & Howell and J. A. Anderson.

Solicitor Hill occupied his usual place, and around him were the gentlemen to assist in the prosecution, Messrs. Harry Reid, J. H. Longino, Hewlett N. Hall, L. E. Robinson and Jack Stewart. A brother of Robert McBride sat near the solicitor and watched each juror with interest. The courtroom was well crowded, but there was no lack of good order.

The first juror selected was H. F. Harden, who resides on Hampton street. He was consented to by both state and defense, after Albert Watts, a negro, had been refused by the defense, and a second stood aside for cause. The second juror was T. D. Landen, a railroad employee, who lives at 105 West Mitchell street.

The third juror was a railroad man and J. M. G. Thurmond, an engineer. E. K. Boone, a carpenter, qualified and was accepted by both sides. He became a juror and retired to the juryroom. The fifth juror was J. H. Claiborn, a merchant who does business on Whitehall street. T. S. Screvens, an insurance agent, was accepted as the sixth juror, and immediately afterwards J. E. Middlebrooks, a clerk, qualified as juror No. 7. The next juror selected was W. J. Whitlock, a blacksmith, who was consented to by both sides after eight had gone down for cause or objection. The ninth juror was R. G. Thomasson, an employee of the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company. The tenth juror was Samuel R. Branch, and soon afterwards the state exhausted its strikes, the defense still having a number remaining.

The eleventh juror was W. L. Shell, a car repairer, who was sent to the juryroom. Judge Clark then retired from the courtroom for a few minutes. Hardly had he left before the air began to fill with cigar smoke, but the lawyers were obliged to put out their lights in less than two minutes, as the judge returned quickly.

Clerk Myers announced that there remained but three talesmen, and that he would call them. This he did, but the defense objected to going on unless an entire twelve was in the box. The solicitor and Judge Clark both thought that it would be a saving of time to adjourn until this morning at 9 o'clock. Solicitor Hill asked the judge if it would be his pleasure to hold court from 9 until 2 o'clock each day instead of as at present. The judge said that it was most emphatically not his pleasure.

“I am like the old woman,” said the judge, “that the preacher complimented on her coffee; when I hold court, I hold court.”

The announcement was also made that the courtroom upstairs would be used this morning. The jurors selected went to the hotel and given dinner. They were then brought to the courthouse and taken into Judge Lumpkin's juryroom, from where they were taken to supper last night and soon thereafter sent to bed.

As soon as the twelfth juror is selected, the examination of the witnesses will begin.

Headache and Dyspepsia.  
William E. Rockwell, No. 512 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, says:

“I have been a martyr to bilious headache and dyspepsia. Any indiscretion in diet, overfatigue, or cold, brings on a fit of indigestion, followed by a headache lasting two or three days at a time. I think I must have tried over twenty different remedies, which were recommended as certain cures by loving friends, but it was no use. At last I thought I would take a simple course of purgation with BIRN-DRETH'S PILLS. For the first week I took two pills every night, then one pill for thirty nights; in that time I gained three pounds in weight, and never have had an ache or a pain since.”

Disease in one part of the body will eventually fill the whole body with disease. Every year or two some part of the system grows weak and begins to decay. Such part should be removed at once, and new matter be allowed to take its place. There's no need of cutting it out with a surgeon's scalpel. Purge away the old, disordered and worn-out parts with BIRN-DRETH'S PILLS.

No Christmas and New Year's table should be without a bottle of Angostura Bitters, the world renowned appetizer of exquisite flavor. Beware of counterfeits.

LADIES  
Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints.

“The Work That Pays Best”  
Is the suggestive topic on which Superintendent of the Census R. P. Porter will write for The Youth's Companion a series of articles on “Getting Ready for Life's Work.” No case in America is in possession of such resources for determining accuracy of the occupations which are most profitable.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat should not be neglected. Brown's Bronchial Troches are a simple remedy, and give prompt relief, 25 cents a box.

Norwood Institute.  
Norwood Institute occupies one of the most beautiful and desirable locations in Washington city. Its four large buildings were not constructed for school purposes, but are handsome private residences, perfectly connected, and possessing the charm and variety of two or three elegant homes. Every facility is provided for the cultivation of tastes and talents under masters of the highest qualifications. The opportunities for general culture afforded by the capital of the United States are utilized to the utmost for the pupils of this school. Students can prepare for any college, for conservatories of France and Germany, for foreign travel, and can pursue a full collegiate course at the institute. A special and complete course is given in elocution and physical culture. The modern languages are so taught as to be used with ease in the pursuit of studies abroad. The literature and history of each great nation are studied in the language of that country. No just account can be given of Norwood institute without reference to the thoroughness of its preliminary training and the deference paid in its curriculum to “the three Rs.” Knowledge of the English language and its classics is deemed fundamental. dec 10-74.

PERSONAL.  
C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room molding, 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

Stockman & Welch—Patent solicitors have removed their Atlanta office to 20 North Pryor street, Kimball House. Regular hours 10 to 1 o'clock.

## You'll

Live to Repent

One Price.

If

You go elsewhere than here for Suit or Overcoat. Our stock is absolutely perfect; the prices are in accord with the times; the styles could not be more elegant or richer. There is no good business reason why we should not command your patronage. Personal preferences may suggest some rival dealer—the result of friendship, habit or association—but “get out of the rut,” say we. The conditions are here to please you. Our store and goods outrank competition at every point and you're the loser if you trail along in the same old way.

Trade is better, bigger and brighter than ever with us. We aspire to have it still better, bigger and brighter. It'll pay you to help us.

Plain Figures.

Cads-Neel Co

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

“Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me.” H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

“The use of ‘Castoria’ is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach.” CARLOS MARTIN, D. D., New York City.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

“For several years I have recommended your ‘Castoria,’ and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results.” EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., 120th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

The Largest and Cheapest line of

SILVER NOVELTIES

for Christmas Presents ever seen in a Jewelry Store.

MAIER & BERKELE,

31 Whitehall Street.

CHRISTMAS!



Cut prices prevail. If you will call by I will convince you. READ THE PRICES:

	Quart.	Gallon.
XXX Rye.....	35c	\$ 1 25
XXXX Rye.....	45c	1 40
Horse Shoe.....	50c	1 90
Rose Valley.....	75c	2 75
Imported Gin.....	50c	1 90
American.....	40c	1 40
Old Peach Brandy.....	60c	2 25
Peach and Apple.....	50c	1 75

Call by and convince yourself. My goods are as good as the best. CUT PRICE WHISKY HOUSE,

E. A. FRANKLIN, Prop.,

60 DECATUR STREET.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

## CHRISTMAS OFFERINGS.

SENSIBLE-COMFORTABLE-PLEASING

You'll find just the thing for a Christmas Present in our varied selection of Clothing and Furnishings, Mens' and Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Hats, Neckwear, and all the many fixings necessary to the masculine make-up. Our December sales will swell as a result of the LOW PRICES we are offering. SEE THEM.

HIRSCH BROS., 44 Whitehall Street

M. G. WHITLOCK & CO.,

256 MARIETTA STREET,

OFFER MINGO, JELLICO, ALABAMA AND ANTHRACITE

COAL

Prompt delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders kindly solicited. Phone 1415. de c10 1m

PLANE & FIELD  
--SELL--  
AMERICAN COAL at \$3.50 PER TON.  
AND UP  
Telephone, No. 354. West Alabama Street and Central Railroad  
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COAL \$1.50!

and up. Send in your order and try us and be convinced that we sell the best and most elegant coal to be had, or have your money refunded if this statement is not true.

PHONE No. 203. SCIPLE SONS.

BUY ANTHRACITE, MONTEVALLO, JELLICO, SPLINT,  
FROM  
R. O. CAMPBELL,  
Yards—Magnolia Street and E. T. Va. and Ga. Railroad. Telephone 294.  
Office—3 Edgewood Avenue, corner Peachtree. Telephone 1923.  
WRITE FOR PRICES.

GEO. P. HOWARD  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
JELLICO COAL,  
Best Alabama Coal.  
Coal at yard handled entirely in bins. No possible chance to mix with dirt. Best arranged yard in the South. See it. Yard 350 Decatur street, corner Grant. Telephone 1140. Office, 45 Edgewood Avenue, opposite Equitable building. Telephone 1070. oct27—2m

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Office and Works 304 Chapel St., ATLANTA, GEORGIA.  
P. Pellegrini, L. P. Hunerkopf and A. Fugazzi  
Successors to Pellegrini & Castleberry,  
Manufacturers of Fire Bricks, Grate Backs, Fire Clay Flue Lining, Stove Flues, Stove Cocks, Vitrified Tower Bricks, Vitrified Paving Blocks, Chimney Tops, Lawn Vases and Statuary, Plain and Ornamental Flower Pots, Plaster Ornaments and Ornamental Staff Work for Exterior Work. Largest Stock in the South at Reasonable Prices.

Mill, Railroad, Machine Shop  
—AND—  
Mining Supplies.  
Metal and Woodworking  
MACHINERY.  
The Brown & King Supply Company.  
Leather and Rubber Belting, Hose, Packing, Etc.  
Wrought Iron Pipe, Fittings and Brass Goods. Pipe cut to Specifications. Asbestos Pipe Covering and Cement.  
47 and 49 S. BROAD STREET.